



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Amendment and Compliance of Chapter 11-60.1
Hawaii Administrative Rules

SEPT 24 1998

SUMMARY

1. §11-60.1-112 is amended.
2. §11-60.1-114 to 11-60.1-115 are amended.
3. §11-60.1-117 is amended.
4. §11-60.1-119 is amended.
5. Chapter 60.1 is compiled.

HAWAII ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

TITLE 11

CHAPTER 60.1

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

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Historical note: This chapter is based substantially
upon chapter 11-60. [Eff 11/29/82; am and comp
4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

SUBCHAPTER 1

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

§11-60.1-1 Definitions. As used in this
chapter:

" $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ " means micrograms per cubic meter.

"Act" means the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42
United States Code Section 7401, et seq.

"Administrative permit amendment" means a permit
amendment which:

- (1) Corrects typographical errors;
- (2) Identifies a change in the name, address, or
phone number of any person identified in the
permit, or provides a similar minor
administrative change at the source;
- (3) Requires more frequent monitoring or
reporting by the permittee;
- (4) Consolidates the terms and conditions of two
or more noncovered source permits into one
noncovered source permit for a facility;
- (5) Consolidates the terms and conditions of two
or more covered source permits into one
covered source permit for a facility; or
- (6) Allows for a change in ownership or
operational control of a source provided the
department has determined that no other
change in the permit is necessary, and
provided that a written agreement containing
a specific date for transfer of permit
responsibility, coverage, and liability
between the current and new permittees has
been submitted to the director.

"Administrator" means the Administrator of the
EPA or the Administrator's designee.

"Agricultural burning permit" means written
authorization from the director to engage in
agricultural burning.

"Air pollutant" has the same meaning as in chapter 342B, HRS.

"Air pollution" means the presence in the outdoor air of substances in quantities and for durations which may endanger human health or welfare, plant or animal life, or property or which may unreasonably interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life and property throughout the State and in such areas of the State as are affected thereby, but excludes all aspects of employer-employee relationships as to health and safety hazards.

"Air pollution control equipment" means equipment or a facility of a type intended to eliminate, prevent, reduce, or control the emissions of any regulated or hazardous air pollutant to the atmosphere.

"Allowable emissions" means the emissions of a stationary source calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source, unless the source is subject to federally enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, capacity, or hours of operations, or any combination of these, and the most stringent of the following:

- (1) The applicable standards set forth in the Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources or the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants;
- (2) Any Hawaii state implementation plan emission limitation, including those with a future compliance date; and
- (3) The emission rates specified as a federally enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date.

"Annual capacity factor" means the ratio of the actual annual heat input divided by the potential annual heat input of a fuel burning equipment.

"Applicant" means any person who submits an application for a permit.

"Authority to construct" means the permit issued by the director pursuant to repealed chapter 11-60 giving approval or conditional approval to an owner or operator to construct an air pollution source.

"Best available control technology" means an emissions limitation including a visible emission standard based on the maximum degree of reduction for each pollutant subject to regulation approved pursuant to the Act which would be emitted from any proposed

stationary source or modification which the director, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of such pollutant. In no event shall application of best available control technology result in emissions of any pollutant which would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard promulgated pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, and 63. If the director determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular emissions unit would make the imposition of an emissions standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard, or combination thereof, may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirement for the application of best available control technology. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emissions reduction achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice, or operation, and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results.

"Biomass fuel burning boilers" means fuel burning equipment with an annual capacity factor greater than fifty percent for biomass fuel.

"BTU" means British thermal unit.

"CFR" means the Code of Federal Regulations.

"Commenced" as applied to construction of or modification to a stationary source means that the owner or operator has all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and either has:

- (1) Begun, or caused to begin a continuous program of actual operation or on-site construction of the source; or
- (2) Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual operation or construction of the source.

"Complete" means, in reference to an application for a permit, that the application contains all of the information necessary for processing the application.

"Compliance plan" means a plan which includes a description of how a source will comply with all applicable requirements, and includes a schedule of compliance under which the owner or operator will submit progress reports to the director no less frequently than every six months.

"Construction" means a physical change or change in the method of operation including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions unit which would result in a change in actual emissions.

"Covered source" means:

- (1) Any major source;
- (2) Any source subject to standards of performance for stationary sources as established in this chapter;
- (3) Any source subject to an emissions standard or other requirement for hazardous air pollutants pursuant to Section 112 of the Act, with the exception of those sources solely subject to regulations or requirements pursuant to Section 112(r) of the Act; and
- (4) Any source subject to the rules for prevention of significant deterioration of air quality as established in this chapter.

"Covered source permit" means a permit or group of permits covering a covered source that is issued, renewed, or amended pursuant to this chapter.

"Department" means the department of health of the State of Hawaii.

"Director" means the director of health of the State of Hawaii or an authorized agent, officer, or inspector.

"Draft permit" means the version of a permit for which the director offers public notice, including the method by which a public hearing can be requested, and an opportunity for public comment pursuant to section 11-60.1-99.

"Emission" means the act of releasing or discharging air pollutants into the ambient air from any source or an air pollutant which is released or discharged into the ambient air from any source.

"Emission limitation" means a requirement established by the director or the Administrator which limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of air pollutants on a continuous basis,

including any requirements which limit the level of opacity, prescribe equipment, set fuel specifications, or prescribe operation or maintenance procedures for a source to assure continuous emission reduction.

"Emissions unit" means any part or activity of a stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit any regulated or hazardous air pollutant.

"EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

"Existing covered source" means a stationary covered source that has received an authority to construct permit, commenced construction or modification, or was in operation prior to the effective date of this chapter.

"Existing noncovered source" means a stationary noncovered source that has received an authority to construct permit, commenced construction or modification, or was in operation prior to the effective date of this chapter.

"Federally enforceable" means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the Administrator, including those requirements developed pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, and 63; requirements within the Hawaii State implementation plan; or any permit requirements established pursuant to 40 CFR Part 52.21 or all permit terms and conditions in a covered source permit except those specifically designated as not federally enforceable or regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51 Subpart I, including operating permits issued under an EPA-approved program that is incorporated into this subchapter and expressly requires adherence to any permit issued under such program.

"Fuel burning equipment" means a furnace, boiler, apparatus, stack, and all appurtenances thereto, used in the process of burning fuel for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by heat transfer.

"Fugitive dust" means the emission of solid airborne particulate matter from any source other than combustion.

"Fugitive emissions" means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

"Hazardous air pollutants" means those hazardous air pollutants listed in Section 112(b) of the Act and any other hazardous air pollutants listed in section 11-60.1-172.

"HRS" means the Hawaii Revised Statutes.

"Major source" means a source, or a group of stationary sources that are located on one or more contiguous properties or adjacent properties, and are under common control of the same person or persons under common control, belonging to a single major industrial grouping (i.e., all have the same two-digit Standard Industrial Classification Code) and that emits or has the potential to emit, considering controls:

- (1) Any hazardous air pollutant, except radionuclides, in the aggregate of ten tons per year or more including fugitive emissions, or twenty-five tons per year or more of any combination including fugitive emissions; or
- (2) One hundred tons per year or more of any air pollutant. Fugitive emissions from the stationary source shall be considered in determining whether the stationary source is major, if it belongs to one of the following categories of stationary sources:
 - (A) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
 - (B) Kraft pulp mills;
 - (C) Portland cement plants;
 - (D) Primary zinc smelters;
 - (E) Iron and steel mills;
 - (F) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
 - (G) Primary copper smelters;
 - (H) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than two hundred fifty tons of refuse per day;
 - (I) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
 - (J) Petroleum refineries;
 - (K) Lime plants;
 - (L) Phosphate rock processing plants;
 - (M) Coke oven batteries;
 - (N) Sulfur recovery plants;
 - (O) Carbon black plants (furnace process);
 - (P) Primary lead smelters;
 - (Q) Fuel conversion plants;
 - (R) Sintering plants;
 - (S) Secondary metal production plants;
 - (T) Chemical process plants;

- (U) Fossil fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than two hundred fifty million BTU per hour heat input;
- (V) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding three hundred thousand barrels;
- (W) Taconite ore processing plants;
- (X) Glass fiber processing plants;
- (Y) Charcoal production plants;
- (Z) Fossil fuel fired steam electric plants of more than two hundred fifty million BTU per hour heat input; and
- (AA) All other stationary source categories regulated by a standard promulgated pursuant to Section 111 or 112 of the Act, but only with respect to those air pollutants that have been regulated for that category.

"Month" means a calendar month.

"NAAQS" means the National Ambient Air Quality Standards contained in 40 CFR Part 50.

"National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants" means the federal emission standards contained in 40 CFR Parts 61 and 63.

"Necessary preconstruction approvals or permits" means those permits or approvals required pursuant to federal air quality control laws and regulations, chapter 342B, HRS, and air quality control rules adopted pursuant to chapter 342B.

"New covered source" means a covered source that commenced construction or modification on or after the effective date of this chapter.

"New noncovered source" means a noncovered source that commenced construction or modification on or after the effective date of this chapter.

"Noncovered source" means a stationary source constructed, modified, or relocated after March 20, 1972, that is not a covered source.

"Opacity" means a condition which renders material partially or wholly impervious to rays of light and causes obstruction of an observer's view.

"Owner or operator" means a person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a stationary source.

"Particulate matter" means any material, except water in uncombined form, that is or has been airborne

and exists as a liquid or a solid at standard conditions.

"Permit" means written authorization from the director to construct, modify, relocate, or operate any regulated or hazardous air pollutant source. A permit authorizes the owner or operator to proceed with the construction, modification, relocation, or operation of a regulated or hazardous air pollutant source, and to cause or allow the emission of such air pollutants in a specified manner or amount, or to do any act not forbidden by chapter 342B, HRS, the Act, rules adopted pursuant to chapter 342B, or regulations promulgated pursuant to the Act, but requiring review by the department.

"Permit renewal" means the process by which a permit is reissued at the end of its term.

"Person" means an individual, firm, corporation, association, partnership, consortium, joint venture, commercial entity, federal government agency, state, county, commission, political subdivision of the State, or, to the extent they are subject to this chapter, the United States or any interstate body.

"PM₁₀" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten micrometers.

"Potential annual heat input" means the product of the maximum rated heat input capacity (megawatts or million BTU per hour) times 8760 hours per year.

"Potential to emit" means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the Administrator and the director.

"PSD" means prevention of significant deterioration.

"Reconstruction" means the replacement of components at an existing stationary source to such an extent that the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds fifty per cent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new stationary source.

"Regulated air pollutant" means:

- (1) Nitrogen oxides or any volatile organic compound;
- (2) Any air pollutant for which a national or state ambient air quality standard has been promulgated;
- (3) Any air pollutant that is subject to any standard adopted pursuant to chapter 342B, HRS, or promulgated pursuant to Section 111 of the Act;
- (4) Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated pursuant to or established by Title VI of the Act; or
- (5) Any air pollutant subject to a standard promulgated pursuant to Section 112 or other requirements established pursuant to Section 112 of the Act, including Sections 112(g), (j), and (r) of the Act, including:
 - (A) Any air pollutant subject to requirements of Section 112(j) of the Act. If the Administrator does not promulgate a standard by the date established pursuant to Section 112(e) of the Act, any air pollutant for which a subject source would be major shall be considered a regulated air pollutant on the date eighteen months after the applicable date established pursuant to Section 112(e) of the Act; and
 - (B) Any air pollutant for which the requirements of Section 112(g)(2) of the Act have been met, but only with respect to the individual source subject to Section 112(g)(2) requirements.

"Responsible official" means:

- (1) For a corporation: a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or an authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating

facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:

- (A) The facilities employ more than two hundred fifty persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or
- (B) The delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the director;
- (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
- (3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or an authorized representative as approved by the director. For the purposes of this chapter, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

"Risk assessment" means the process of determining the potential adverse health effects of human exposure to environmental hazards. The process includes hazard identification, dose-response assessment, exposure assessment, and risk characterization by quantifying the magnitude of the public health problem that results from the hazard.

"SICC" means Standard Industrial Classification Code.

"Significant" means in reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit:

- (1) A rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following pollutant and emission rates:
 - (A) Carbon monoxide: one hundred tpy;
 - (B) Nitrogen oxides: forty tpy;
 - (C) Sulfur dioxide: forty tpy;
 - (D) Particulate matter: a total of twenty-five tpy of particulate matter of all sizes or fifteen tpy of PM₁₀;
 - (E) Ozone: forty tpy of volatile organic compounds;
 - (F) Lead: 0.6 tpy;

- (G) Asbestos: 0.007 tpy;
- (H) Beryllium: 0.0004 tpy;
- (I) Mercury: 0.1 tpy;
- (J) Vinyl chloride: one tpy;
- (K) Fluorides: three tpy;
- (L) Sulfuric acid mist: seven tpy;
- (M) Hydrogen sulfide (H_2S): ten tpy;
- (N) Total reduced sulfur (H_2S , methyl mercaptan, dimethyl sulfide, and dimethyl disulfide): ten tpy;
- (O) Reduced sulfur compounds (H_2S , carbon disulfide and carbonyl sulfide): ten tpy;
- (P) Municipal waste combustor organics: 3.2×10^{-6} megagrams per year (3.5×10^{-6} tpy) measured as total tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans;
- (Q) Municipal waste combustor metals: fourteen megagrams per year (fifteen tpy) measured as particulate matter; or
- (R) Municipal waste combustor acid gases: thirty-six megagrams per year (forty tpy) measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride;
- (2) Any net emissions increase of a pollutant or the potential of a source to emit a pollutant subject to regulation pursuant to the Act that paragraph (1) does not list; and
- (3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), any emissions rate or any net emissions increase associated with a major stationary source or major modification, which would be constructed within ten kilometers of a Class I area, and have an impact on such area equal to or greater than one $\mu g/m^3$ (twenty-four-hour average).

"Smoke" means the gaseous products of burning carbonaceous materials made visible by the presence of small particles of carbon.

"Source" means property, real or personal, which emits or may emit any air pollutant.

"Stack" means a point in a source designed to emit solids, liquids, or gases into the air, including a pipe or duct but not including flares.

"Standard Industrial Classification Code" means Major Group Number, Industry Group Number, or Industry Number as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987.

"Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources" means the federal emission standards contained in 40 CFR Part 60.

"Stationary source" means any piece of equipment or any activity at a building, structure, facility, or installation that emits or may emit any air pollutant.

"Submerged fill pipe" means a fill pipe the discharged opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is six inches above the bottom of the tank; or when applied to a tank which is loaded from the side, shall mean a fill pipe the discharge opening of which is eighteen inches above the bottom of the tank.

"Tpy" means tons per year.

"Upon program approval" means the date the State of Hawaii covered source permit program is granted full or interim approval by the Administrator pursuant to 40 CFR Part 70 and thereafter.

"Volatile organic compound" means a compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions. This includes any such organic compound other than methane; ethane; methylene chloride (dichloromethane); 1,1,1 trichloroethane (methyl chloroform); 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113); trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11); dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12); chlorodifluoromethane (CFC-22); trifluoromethane (FC-23); 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114); chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115); 1,1,1-trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123); 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a); 1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b); 1-chloro 1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142B); 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124); pentafluoroethane (HFC-125); 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134); 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a); 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a); and perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into these classes:

- (1) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;

- (2) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;
- (3) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and
- (4) Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

"Volatile organic compound water separator" means a tank, box, sump, or other container which is primarily designed to separate and recover volatile organic compounds from water. Petroleum storage tanks from which water incidental to the process is periodically removed are not considered volatile organic compound water separators. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Parts 50, 51, and 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Parts 50, 51, and 52)

§11-60.1-2 Prohibition of air pollution. No person, including any public body, shall engage in any activity which causes air pollution or causes or allows the emission of any regulated or hazardous air pollutant without first securing approval in writing from the director. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Parts 50, 51, and 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Parts 50, 51, and 52)

Historical note: §11-60.1-2 is based substantially upon §11-60-2. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-2 and comp 4/14/86; comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-3 General conditions for considering applications. The director shall approve an application for a noncovered or covered source permit if the applicant can show to the satisfaction of the director that all applicable provisions of this chapter will be complied with, including, as applicable:

- (1) The maintenance and attainment of any NAAQS and any state ambient air quality standard;

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- (2) General prohibitions pursuant to subchapter 2;
- (3) Requirements for noncovered and covered sources pursuant to subchapters 4 and 5;
- (4) Applicable Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (40 CFR Part 60), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR Part 61), or any other federal standard or other requirement established pursuant to the Act.
- (5) Prevention of significant deterioration review requirements pursuant to subchapter 7;
- (6) Applicable standards of performance for stationary sources pursuant to subchapter 8; and
- (7) Requirements for stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants pursuant to subchapter 9. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

§11-60.1-4 Certification. Every application form, report, compliance plan, or compliance certification submitted pursuant to this chapter shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification and any other certification required pursuant to this chapter shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

§11-60.1-5 Permit conditions. In addition to the conditions authorized in sections 11-60.1-68 and 11-60.1-90, the director may impose more restrictive conditions in a noncovered or covered source permit to further limit the air pollutants and operation of the source. In determining whether to impose more restrictive conditions, the director shall consider the relevant circumstances of each individual case, including the availability of a reasonable control

technology, cleaner fuels, or a less polluting operating process; the consideration of the existing air quality and the resulting degradation; the protection of the public health, welfare and safety; and any information, assumptions, limitations, or statements made in conjunction with a permit application. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**]
(Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)
(Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-5 is based substantially upon §11-60-47. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-47 and comp 4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-6 Holding of permit. (a) Each noncovered or covered source permit, or a copy thereof, shall be maintained at or near the stationary source for which the noncovered or covered source permit was issued and shall be made available for inspection upon the director's request.

(b) No person shall wilfully deface, alter, forge, counterfeit, or falsify a noncovered or covered source permit. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**]
(Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)
(Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-6 is based substantially upon §11-60-49. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-49 and comp 4/14/86; comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-7 Transfer of permit. (a) Except as provided in sections 11-60.1-69 and 11-60.1-91, all noncovered and covered source permits issued pursuant to this chapter shall not be transferable, whether by operation of law or otherwise, either from one location to another or from one piece of equipment to another.

(b) All noncovered and covered source permits issued pursuant to this chapter shall not be transferable, whether by operation of law or otherwise, from one person to another without the approval of the director. A request for transfer from one person to another shall be made on a permit transfer application form furnished by the director. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS

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§§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS
§§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-7 is based substantially
upon §11-60-50. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-50 and
comp 4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-8 Reporting discontinuance. Within
thirty days of permanent discontinuance of the
construction, modification, relocation, or operation
of any noncovered or covered source, the
discontinuance shall be reported in writing to the
director by a responsible official of the source.
[Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS
§§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS
§§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-8 is based substantially
upon §11-60-54. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-47 and
comp 4/14/86; comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-9 Cancellation of a noncovered or
covered source permit. (a) If construction
authorized by a noncovered source permit is not
commenced within twelve months after the noncovered
source permit takes effect, is discontinued for a
period of twelve months or more, or is not completed
within a reasonable time, the noncovered source permit
shall become invalid with respect to the authorized
construction.

(b) If construction authorized by a covered
source permit is not commenced within eighteen months
after the covered source permit takes effect, is
discontinued for a period of eighteen months or more,
or is not completed within a reasonable time, the
covered source permit shall become invalid with
respect to the authorized construction.

(c) Subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to
phased construction projects. Instead, each phase
shall commence construction within eighteen months for
a covered source, or twelve months for a noncovered
source, of the projected and approved commencement
dates in the permit.

(d) The director may extend the specified periods upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**]
(Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)
(Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-9 is based substantially upon §11-60-52. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-52 and comp 4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-10 Permit termination, suspension, reopening, and amendment. (a) The director, on the director's own motion or on the petition of any person, may terminate, suspend, reopen, or amend any permit if, after affording the permittee an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with chapter 91, HRS, the director determines that:

- (1) The permit contains a material mistake made in establishing the emissions limitations or other requirements of the permit;
- (2) Permit action is required to assure compliance with the requirements of the Act; chapter 342B, HRS; and this chapter;
- (3) Permit action is required to address additional requirements of the Act; chapter 342B, HRS; and this chapter;
- (4) There is a violation of any condition of the permit;
- (5) The permit was obtained by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
- (6) The source is constructed or operated not in accordance with the application for the noncovered or covered source permit and any information submitted as part of the application;
- (7) There is a change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge;
- (8) More frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee is required; or
- (9) Such is in the public interest, as determined pursuant to section 342B-27, HRS.

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(b) The provisions of this section are supplemental to the provisions of sections 11-60.1-72 and 11-60.1-98. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**]
(Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)
(Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-10 is based substantially upon §11-60-53. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-53 and comp 4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-11 Sampling, testing, and reporting methods. (a) All sampling and testing shall be made and the results calculated in accordance with the reference methods specified by EPA, or in the absence of an EPA reference method, test procedures approved by the director. All tests shall be made under the direction of persons knowledgeable in the field of air pollution control.

(b) The department may conduct tests of emissions of air pollutants from any source. Upon request of the director, an owner or operator of a stationary source may be required to conduct tests of emissions of air pollutants at the owner or operator's expense. The owner or operator of the stationary source to be tested shall provide necessary ports in stacks or ducts and such other safe and proper sampling and testing facilities, exclusive of instruments and sensing devices, as may be necessary for proper determination of the emissions of air pollutants.

(c) The director may require the owner or operator of any stationary source to maintain files on information concerning pertinent process and material flow, fuels used, nature and amount and time periods or durations of emissions, or any other information as may be deemed necessary by the director to determine whether the stationary source complies with applicable emission limitations, NAAQS, any state ambient air quality standard, or other provisions of this chapter in a permanent form suitable for inspection or in a manner authorized by the director.

(d) The information recorded shall be summarized and reported to the director as specified in the permit and in accordance with any requirement of this chapter. Recording periods shall be January 1 to June 30 and July 1 to December 31, or any other period

specified by the director, except the initial recording period shall commence on the date the director issues the notification of the recordkeeping requirements. The director may require the owner or operator to submit any reported summary to the Administrator.

(e) Information recorded by the owner or operator of a stationary source and copies of the summarizing reports submitted to the director shall be retained by the owner or operator for a specified time period from the date on which the information is recorded or the pertinent report is submitted. The specified time period shall be as required in sections 11-60.1-68(5)(F) or 11-60.1-90(7)(H) or identified within an applicable requirement of the stationary source.

(f) Owners or operators of stationary sources shall correlate applicable emission limitations and other requirements within the report. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-11 is based substantially upon §11-60-15. [Eff 11/29/82; am and comp 4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-12 Air quality models. (a) All required estimates of ambient concentrations shall be based on the applicable air quality models, data bases, and other requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix W.

(b) Where an air quality impact model specified in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix W is inappropriate, the model may be modified or another model substituted on written request to the director. The director shall provide for public notice, including the method by which a public hearing can be requested, and an opportunity for public comment, on all proposed modifications or substitutions of an air quality impact model. Written approval from the director, and EPA through the director shall be obtained for any modification or substitution. Methods such as those outlined in the "Workbook for the Comparison of Air Quality Models" (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality

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Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711, May 1978) may be used to determine the comparability of air quality models. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-12 is based substantially upon §11-60-17. [Eff and comp 4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-13 Operations of monitoring stations. The EPA monitoring requirements of Appendix B to 40 CFR Part 58, "Ambient Air Quality Surveillance," shall be met as a minimum during the operation of any monitoring stations required by the director or this chapter. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-13 is based substantially upon §11-60-18. [Eff and comp 4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-14 Public access to information. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the following information shall be considered government records and as such shall be available for public inspection pursuant to chapter 92F, HRS, unless access is restricted or closed by law:

- (1) All permit applications;
- (2) All supporting information for permit applications;
- (3) Compliance plans and schedules;
- (4) Reports and results associated with performance tests and continuous emission monitors;
- (5) Ambient air monitoring data and emissions inventory data;
- (6) Certifications;
- (7) Any other information submitted to the department pursuant to the noncovered and covered source permit program;
- (8) Permits; and

- (9) Public comments or testimonies received during any public comment period or public hearing.

(b) Any owner or operator of an existing or proposed noncovered or covered source may request confidential treatment of specific information, including information concerning secret processes or methods of manufacture, by submitting a written request to the director at the time of submission, and clearly identifying the specific information that is to be accorded confidential treatment. With respect to each item of confidential information, the owner or operator requesting that it be designated as confidential shall provide the following documentation:

- (1) How each item of information concerns secret processes, secret methods of manufacture, or is determined to be confidential pursuant to chapter 92F, HRS;
- (2) Who has access to each item of information;
- (3) What steps have been taken to protect the secrecy of each item of information; and
- (4) Why it is believed each item of information must be accorded confidential treatment and the anticipated prejudice should disclosure be made.

(c) Any information submitted to the department without a request for confidentiality in accordance with this section shall be considered a public record.

(d) Upon a satisfactory showing to the director by any owner or operator that records, reports, or information, or particular part thereof, to which the director has access pursuant to this chapter, contain information of a confidential nature, including information concerning secret processes or methods of manufacture, these records, reports, or information shall be kept confidential except that such records, reports, or information may be disclosed to other state and federal officers or employees concerned with carrying out this chapter or when relevant in any proceeding pursuant to this chapter. If required by EPA, all records, reports, and information determined by the owner or operator to be confidential shall be submitted directly to EPA. Neither the contents of the permit nor emissions data shall be entitled to confidentiality protection.

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(e) Records, reports, or information for which confidentiality has been claimed may be disclosed only after the requirements of section 342B-31(d), HRS, have been met and the person requesting confidentiality has had an opportunity to obtain judicial review pursuant to subsection (f).

(f) Any person who has claimed confidentiality for records, reports, or other information and whose claim was denied by the director may obtain administrative review and subsequent judicial review of the denial pursuant to chapter 91, HRS. Records which are the subject of a judicial review shall not be released until the judicial review is complete and only if the court authorizes such release.

(g) All requests for public records shall be in writing, shall be addressed to the director, and shall identify or describe the character of the requested record. Upon approval by the director, the requested public record shall be available to the requestor for inspection and copying during established office hours. The director shall charge the requester a reasonable cost for reproduction of any public record, but not less than twenty-five cents per page, sheet, or fraction thereof. [Eff 11/26/93; comp

OCT 26 1998] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

§11-60.1-15 Reporting of equipment shutdown.

(a) In the case of shutdown of air pollution control equipment for necessary scheduled maintenance, the intent to shut down such equipment shall be reported to the director at least twenty-four hours prior to the planned shutdown. The prior notice shall include:

- (1) Identification of the specific equipment to be taken out of service as well as its location and permit number;
- (2) The expected length of time that the air pollution control equipment will be out of service;
- (3) The nature and quantity of emissions of air pollutants likely to be emitted during the shutdown period;
- (4) Measures such as the use of off-shift labor and equipment that will be taken to minimize the length of the shutdown period; and

- (5) The reasons why it would be impossible or impractical to shut down the source operation during the maintenance period.

(b) The submittal of the notice shall not be a defense to an enforcement action. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-15 is based substantially upon §11-60-14. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-14 and comp 4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-16 Prompt reporting of deviations. (a) Except for emergencies which result in noncompliance with any technology-based emission limitation pursuant to section 11-60.1-97 for covered sources, in the event any emission unit, air pollution control equipment, or related equipment breaks down in such a manner as to cause the emission of air pollutants in violation of this chapter or a permit, the owner or operator shall immediately notify the department of the failure or breakdown, unless the protection of personnel or public health or safety demands immediate attention to the failure or breakdown and makes such notification infeasible. In the latter case, the notice shall be provided as soon as practicable.

(b) The owner or operator shall provide the following information in writing within five working days of the notification:

- (1) Identification of emission points;
- (2) Magnitude of the excess emissions;
- (3) Time and duration of the excess emissions;
- (4) Identity of the process or control equipment causing the excess emissions;
- (5) Cause and nature of the excess emissions;
- (6) Description of the steps taken to remedy the situation, prevent a recurrence, limit the excessive emissions, and assure that the breakdown does not interfere with the attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS and state ambient air quality standards;
- (7) Documentation that the equipment or process was at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions; and

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- (8) A statement that the excess emissions are not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance.

(c) The submittal of the notice shall not be a defense to an enforcement action. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

§11-60.1-17 Prevention of air pollution emergency episodes. (a) This section is designed to prevent the excessive buildup of air contaminants during air pollution episodes, thereby preventing the occurrence of any emergency due to the effects of these contaminants on the public health.

(b) Conditions justifying the proclamation of an air pollution alert, air pollution warning, or air pollution emergency shall be deemed to exist whenever the director determines that the accumulation of air contaminants in any place is attaining or has attained levels which could, if such levels are sustained or exceeded, lead to a threat to the health of the public. In making this determination, the director shall be guided by the criteria set forth in subsections (c) to (g).

(c) If the national weather service issues an atmospheric stagnation advisory or if an equivalent local forecast of stagnant atmospheric conditions is issued, the department shall survey its monitoring stations to determine whether alert, warning, or emergency levels have occurred or are likely to occur.

(d) The alert level is that concentration of pollutants at which first stage control action is to begin. An alert shall be declared, health advisories issued, and source activities curtailed as ordered by the director when any one of the following levels is reached:

- (1) SO₂ - eight hundred µg/m³ (0.3 ppm), twenty-four-hour average;
- (2) PM₁₀ - three hundred fifty µg/m³, twenty-four-hour average;
- (3) SO₂ and particulate matter combined - product of SO₂, µg/m³, twenty-four-hour average and particulate matter, µg/m³, twenty-four-hour average equal to 65 X 10³;

- (4) CO - seventeen mg/m³ (fifteen ppm), eight-hour average;
- (5) Ozone - four hundred µg/m³ (0.2 ppm), one-hour average; or
- (6) NO₂ - one thousand one hundred thirty µg/m³ (0.6 ppm), one-hour average; two hundred eighty-two µg/m³ (0.15 ppm), twenty-four-hour average;

and meteorological conditions are such that this condition can be expected to continue for twelve or more hours.

(e) The warning level indicates that air quality is continuing to degrade and that additional abatement actions are necessary. A warning shall be declared, health advisories issued, and source activities curtailed or terminated as ordered by the director when any one of the following levels is reached:

- (1) SO₂ - one thousand six hundred µg/m³ (0.6 ppm), twenty-four-hour average;
- (2) PM₁₀ - four hundred twenty µg/m³, twenty-four-hour average;
- (3) SO₂ and particulate matter combined - product of SO₂, µg/m³, twenty-four-hour average and particulate matter, µg/m³, twenty-four-hour average equal to 261 X 10³;
- (4) CO - thirty-four mg/m³ (thirty ppm), eight-hour average;
- (5) Ozone - eight hundred µg/m³ (0.4 ppm), one-hour average; or
- (6) NO₂ - two thousand two hundred sixty µg/m³ (1.2 ppm), one-hour average; five hundred sixty-five µg/m³ (0.3 ppm), twenty-four-hour average;

and meteorological conditions are such that this condition can be expected to continue for twelve or more hours.

(f) The emergency level indicates that air quality may have an impact on public health. An emergency shall be declared, health advisories issued, source activities terminated as ordered by the director, and the public evacuated from the affected area if so recommended by the director, civil defense, or the police department when the warning level for a pollutant has been exceeded and:

- (1) The concentrations of the pollutant are continuing to increase;

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- (2) The director determines that, because of meteorological or other facts, the concentrations will continue to increase; or
- (3) When one of the following levels is reached:
 - (A) SO₂ - two thousand one hundred µg/m³ (0.8 ppm), twenty-four-hour average;
 - (B) PM₁₀ - five hundred µg/m³, twenty-four-hour average; or
 - (C) SO₂ and particulate matter combined - product of SO₂, µg/m³, twenty-four-hour average and particulate matter, µg/m³, twenty-four-hour average equal to 393 X 10³;
 - (D) CO - forty-six mg/m³ (forty ppm), eight-hour average;
 - (E) Ozone - one thousand µg/m³ (0.5 ppm), one-hour average; or
 - (F) NO₂ - three thousand µg/m³ (1.6 ppm), one-hour average; seven hundred fifty µg/m³ (0.4 ppm), twenty-four-hour average.

(g) Once declared, any episode level reached by application of these criteria shall remain in effect until the criteria for that level are no longer met. At that time, the next lower episode level shall be assumed. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-17 is based substantially upon §11-60-19. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-19 and comp 4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-18 Variances. (a) Variances and variance applications shall comply with section 342B-14, HRS, except that no variance shall prevent or interfere with the maintenance or attainment of NAAQS. Any application for a variance shall include a calculation and description of any change in emissions and the expected ambient air quality concentrations.

(b) Under no circumstances shall a variance from any federal regulations or covered source federally enforceable permit terms and conditions be granted. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

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Historical note: §11-60.1-18 is based substantially upon §11-60-20. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-20 and comp 4/14/86; comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-19 Penalties and remedies. Any person who violates any provision of this chapter, any term or condition of a permit, or any term or condition of an agricultural burning permit shall be subject to the penalties and remedies provided for in sections 342B-42, 342B-44, 342B-47, and 342B-48, HRS. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-19 is based substantially upon §11-60-21. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-21 and comp 4/14/86; comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-20 Severability. If any provision of this chapter or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances and the remainder of this chapter shall not be affected thereby. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-20 is based substantially upon §11-60-22. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-22 and comp 4/14/86; comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

SUBCHAPTER 2

GENERAL PROHIBITIONS

§11-60.1-31 Applicability. (a) All owners or operators of an air pollution source are subject to the requirements of this subchapter, whether or not the source is required to obtain a noncovered or covered source permit.

(b) In the event any federal or state laws, rules, or regulations are in conflict with the provisions of this subchapter, the most stringent requirement shall apply. [Eff 11/26/93; comp

OCT 26 1998] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

§11-60.1-32 Visible emissions. (a) Visible emission restrictions for stationary sources which commenced construction or were in operation before March 21, 1972, shall be as follows:

- (1) No person shall cause or permit the emission of visible air pollutants of a density equal to or darker than forty per cent opacity, except as provided in paragraph (2);
- (2) During start-up, shutdown, or when breakdown of equipment occurs, a person may discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of emission, for a period aggregating not more than six minutes in any sixty minutes, air pollutants of a density not darker than sixty per cent opacity.

(b) Visible emission restrictions for stationary sources which commenced construction, modification, or relocation after March 20, 1972, shall be as follows:

- (1) No person shall cause or permit the emission of visible air pollutants of a density equal to or darker than twenty per cent opacity, except as provided in paragraph (2);
- (2) During start-up, shutdown, or when breakdown of equipment occurs, a person may discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of emission, for a period aggregating not more than six minutes in any sixty minutes, air pollutants of a density not darker than sixty per cent opacity.

(c) Compliance with visible emission requirements shall be determined by evaluating opacity of emissions pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9 and other EPA approved methods.

(d) Emissions of uncombined water, such as water vapor, are exempt from the provisions of subsections (a) and (b), and do not constitute a violation of this section. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-32 is based substantially upon §11-60-3. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-3 and comp 4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-33 Fugitive dust. (a) No person shall cause or permit visible fugitive dust to become airborne without taking reasonable precautions. Examples of reasonable precautions are:

- (1) Use of water or suitable chemicals for control of fugitive dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads, or the clearing of land;
- (2) Application of asphalt, water, or suitable chemicals on roads, material stockpiles, and other surfaces which may result in fugitive dust;
- (3) Installation and use of hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials. Reasonable containment methods shall be employed during sandblasting or other similar operations;
- (4) Covering all moving, open-bodied trucks transporting materials which may result in fugitive dust;
- (5) Conducting agricultural operations, such as tilling of land and the application of fertilizers, in such manner as to reasonably minimize fugitive dust;
- (6) Maintenance of roadways in a clean manner; and
- (7) Prompt removal of earth or other materials from paved streets which have been transported there by trucking, earth-moving equipment, erosion, or other means.

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(b) Except for persons engaged in agricultural operations or persons who can demonstrate to the director that the best practical operation or treatment is being implemented, no person shall cause or permit the discharge of visible fugitive dust beyond the property lot line on which the fugitive dust originates. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-33 is based substantially upon §11-60-5. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-5 and comp 4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-34 Motor vehicles. (a) No person shall operate a gasoline-powered motor vehicle which emits visible smoke while upon streets, roads, or highways.

(b) No person shall operate a diesel-powered motor vehicle which emits visible smoke for a period of more than five consecutive seconds while upon streets, roads, or highways.

(c) No person shall cause, suffer, or allow any engine to be in operation while the motor vehicle is stationary at a loading zone, parking or servicing area, route terminal, or other off street areas, except:

- (1) During adjustment or repair of the engine at a garage or similar place of repair;
- (2) During operation of ready-mix trucks, cranes, hoists, and certain bulk carriers, or other auxiliary equipment built onto the vehicle or equipment that require power take-off from the engine, provided that there is no visible discharge of smoke and the equipment is being used and operated for the purposes as originally designed and intended. This exception shall not apply to operations of air conditioning equipment or systems;
- (3) During the loading or unloading of passengers, not to exceed three minutes; and
- (4) During the buildup of pressure at the start-up and cooling down at the closing down of the engine for a period of not more than three minutes.

(d) No person shall remove, dismantle, fail to maintain, or otherwise cause to be inoperative any equipment or feature constituting an operational element of the air pollution control system or mechanism of a motor vehicle as required by the provisions of the Act except as permitted or authorized by law. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-34 is based substantially upon §11-60-4. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-4 and comp 4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-35 Incineration. (a) No person shall cause or permit the emissions of particulate matter to exceed 0.20 pounds per one hundred pounds (two grams per kilogram) of refuse charged from any incinerator.

(b) All required emission tests shall be conducted at the maximum burning capacity of the incinerator or at other capacities, as approved by the director.

(c) The burning capacity of an incinerator shall be the manufacturer's or designer's guaranteed maximum rate or such other rate as may be determined by the director.

(d) For the purposes of this section, the total of the capacities of all furnaces within one system shall be considered as the incineration capacity. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-35 is based substantially upon §11-60-6. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-6 and comp 4/14/86; comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-36 Biomass fuel burning boilers. No person shall cause or permit the emissions of particulate matter from each biomass burning boiler and its drier or driers in excess of 0.40 pounds per one hundred pounds of biomass as burned. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3,

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342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-36 is based substantially upon §11-60-7. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-7 and comp 4/14/86; comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-37 Process industries. (a) No person shall cause or permit the emission of particulate matter in any one hour from any stack or stacks, except for incinerators and biomass fuel burning boilers, in excess of the amount determined by the equation $E = 4.10 p^{0.67}$, where E = rate of emission in pounds per hour and p = process weight rate in tons per hour, except that no rate of emissions shall exceed forty pounds per hour regardless of the process weight rate.

(b) Process weight per hour is the total weight of all materials introduced into any specific process that may cause any emission of particulate matter through any stack or stacks. Solid fuels charged shall be considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air shall not. For a cyclical or batch operation, the process weight per hour shall be derived by dividing the total process weight by the number of hours in one complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, including any time during which the equipment is idle. For a continuous operation, the process weight per hour shall be derived for a typical period of time by the number of hours of the period.

(c) Where the nature of any process or operation or the design of any equipment is such as to permit more than one interpretation, the interpretation that results in the minimum value for the allowable emission shall apply.

(d) For purposes of this section, a process is any method, reaction, or operation whereby materials introduced into the process undergo physical or chemical change. A specific process is one which includes all of the equipment and facilities necessary for the completion of the transformation of the materials to produce a physical or chemical change. There may be several specific processes in series necessary to the manufacture of a product. However,

where there are parallel series of specific processes, the similar parallel specific processes shall be considered as a single specific process. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-37 is based substantially upon §11-60-8. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-8 and comp 4/14/86; comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-38 Sulfur oxides from fuel combustion.

(a) No person shall burn any fuel containing in excess of two per cent sulfur by weight, except for fuel used in ocean-going vessels.

(b) No person shall burn any fuel containing in excess of 0.50 per cent sulfur by weight in any fossil fuel fired power and steam generating facilities having a power generating output in excess of twenty-five megawatts or a heat input greater than two hundred fifty million BTU per hour.

(c) The use of fuels prohibited in subsections (a) and (b) may be allowed at the director's sole discretion if it can be demonstrated that the use of these fuels will result in equivalent or lower emission rates of oxides of sulfur. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-38 is based substantially upon §11-60-9. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-9 and comp 4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-39 Storage of volatile organic compounds. (a) Except as provided in subsection (c), no person shall place, store, or hold in any stationary tank, reservoir, or other container of more than a forty thousand-gallon (one hundred fifty thousand-liter) capacity any volatile organic compound which, as stored, has a true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 1.5 pounds per square inch absolute unless the tank, reservoir, or other container is pressurized and capable of maintaining working pressures sufficient at all times to prevent vapor or

gas loss to the atmosphere or is designed and equipped with one of the following vapor loss control devices:

- (1) A floating roof, consisting of a pontoon type roof, double deck type roof or internal floating cover roof, which will rest on the surface of the liquid contents and be equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall. This control equipment shall not be permitted if the volatile organic compounds have a vapor pressure of eleven pounds per square inch absolute (five hundred sixty-eight millimeters of mercury) or greater under actual storage conditions. All tank gauging or sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when tank gauging or sampling is taking place;
- (2) A vapor recovery system, consisting of a vapor gathering system capable of collecting the volatile organic compound vapors and gases discharged, and a vapor disposal system capable of processing such volatile organic compound vapors and gases to prevent their emission to the atmosphere. All tank gauging and sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place; or
- (3) Other equipment or means of equal efficiency for purposes of air pollution control as may be approved by the director.

(b) No person shall place, store, or hold in any new stationary storage tank, reservoir, or other container of more than a two hundred fifty-gallon (nine hundred fifty-liter) capacity any volatile organic compound unless such tank, reservoir, or other container is equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe, is a pressure tank as described in subsection (a), or is fitted with a vapor recovery system as described in subsection (a)(2).

(c) Underground tanks shall be exempted from the requirements of subsection (a) if the total volume of volatile organic compounds added to and taken from a tank annually does not exceed twice the volume of the tank. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-39 is based substantially upon §11-60-10. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-10 and comp 4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-40 Volatile organic compound water separation. No person shall use any single or multiple compartment volatile organic compound water separator which receives effluent water containing two hundred gallons (seven hundred sixty liters) or more of any volatile organic compound a day from any equipment that is processing, refining, treating, storing, or handling volatile organic compounds having a Reid vapor pressure of 0.5 pounds per square inch or greater unless such compartment is equipped with a properly installed vapor loss control device described as follows and which is in good working order, and in operation:

- (1) A container having all openings sealed which totally encloses the liquid content. All gauging and sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place;
- (2) A container equipped with a floating roof, consisting of a pontoon type roof, double deck-type roof, or internal floating cover roof, which will rest on the surface of the liquid contents and be equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and container wall. All gauging and sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place;
- (3) A container equipped with a vapor recovery system consisting of a vapor gathering system capable of collecting the volatile organic compound vapors and gases discharged, and a vapor disposal system capable of processing such volatile organic compound vapors and gases to prevent their emission to the atmosphere. All container gauging and sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when gauging and sampling is taking place; or
- (4) A container having other equipment of equal efficiency for purposes of air pollution control as may be approved by the director.

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[Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-40 is based substantially upon §11-60-11. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-11 and comp 4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-41 Pump and compressor requirements. All pumps and compressors handling volatile organic compounds having a Reid vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch or greater which can be fitted with mechanical seals shall have mechanical seals or other equipment of equal efficiency for purposes of air pollution control as may be approved by the director. Pumps and compressors not capable of being fitted with mechanical seals, such as reciprocating pumps, shall be fitted with the best sealing system available for air pollution control given the particular design of pump or compressor as may be approved by the director. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-41 is based substantially upon §11-60-12. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-12 and comp 4/14/86; comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-42 Waste gas disposal. No person shall cause or permit the emissions of gas streams containing volatile organic compounds from a vapor blowdown system unless these gases are burned by smokeless flares, or abated by an equally effective control device as approved by the director. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-42 is based substantially upon §11-60-13. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-13 and comp 4/14/86; comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

SUBCHAPTER 3

OPEN BURNING

§11-60.1-51 Definitions. As used in this subchapter:

"Agricultural burning" means the use of open outdoor fires in agricultural operations, forest management, or range improvements.

"Agricultural operation" means a bona fide agricultural activity with the primary purpose of making a profit, conducting agricultural research, or providing agricultural instruction by an educational institution, and includes the growing and harvesting of crops or the raising of fowl or animals.

"District" means a geographic area, as designated by the director, to distinguish appropriate air basins for the purpose of smoke management.

"Forest management" means wildland vegetation management using prescribed burning procedures conducted by a public agency or through a cooperative agreement involving a public agency.

"Open burning" means the burning of any matter in such a manner that the products of combustion resulting from the burning are emitted directly into the ambient air without passing through an adequate stack or flare.

"Radio broadcast" means the National Weather Service Station KBA99 broadcasting on frequencies 162.55, 162.475, or 162.40 megahertz.

"Range improvement" means the removal of vegetation for a wildlife, game, or livestock habitat. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-34; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7410, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Parts 50, 51, and 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-34; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7410, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Parts 50, 51, and 52)

§11-60.1-52 General provisions. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) and section 11-60.1-53, no person shall cause, permit, or maintain any open burning. Any open burning is the responsibility of the person owning, operating, or managing the property, premises, business establishment, or industry where the open burning is occurring.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to:

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- (1) Fires for the cooking of food;
- (2) Fires for recreational, decorative, or ceremonial purposes as approved by the director;
- (3) Fires to abate a fire hazard, as approved by the director, providing the hazard is so declared by the fire department or district forester having jurisdiction;
- (4) Fires for prevention or control of disease or pests as approved by the director;
- (5) Fires for training personnel in the methods of fighting fires;
- (6) Fires for the disposal of dangerous materials, where there is no alternate method of disposal and burning is approved in advance by the director;
- (7) Fires for residential bathing purposes; and
- (8) Fires for the burning of leaves, grass, weeds, wood, paper, and similar materials on one's own premises, not exceeding four family units and twenty-five pounds per day, per unit, provided such burning is:
 - (A) Not within fifty feet of any habitable building;
 - (B) Attended or supervised by an adult;
 - (C) Started and completed between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.;
 - (D) Not in violation of the rules of other fire control agencies; and
 - (E) Subject to "no-burn" periods as specified in section 11-60.1-55.

This exception shall not apply to any county with a population greater than five hundred thousand. [Eff 11/26/93; comp

OCT 26 1998] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7410, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Parts 50, 51, and 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Parts 50, 51, and 52)

Historical note: §11-60.1-52 is based substantially upon §11-60-31. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-31 and comp 4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-53 Agricultural burning: permit requirement. No person engaged in any agricultural operation shall cause or allow agricultural burning without first obtaining an agricultural burning permit from the director. Any person who fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit or this chapter shall be subject to the penalties and remedies provided for in sections 342B-42, 342B-44, 342B-47, and 342B-48, HRS, including the invalidation of the permit. No agricultural permit shall be granted for, or be construed to permit, the open burning of trash and other wastes that have been handled or processed by factory operations. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-21; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7410, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Parts 50, 51, and 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-21; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Parts 50, 51, and 52)

Historical note: §11-60.1-53 is based substantially upon §11-60-32. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-32 and comp 4/14/86; comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-54 Agricultural burning: applications.
(a) Applications for agricultural burning permits shall be made on forms specified by the director and shall be accompanied by two copies of complete data. The information provided on each application shall include a business license for commercial agricultural activities, maps of areas to be burned showing fields by appropriate numbers and acreage, direction of prevailing winds, location of residential, school, and commercial establishments, public buildings, airports, and public utilities, the designation of fields to be burned under specified wind conditions, alternate means of disposal of crops, and any other information that the director may specify.

(b) Each application shall be signed by the applicant and shall constitute an agreement that the applicant shall comply with all the terms and conditions of the permit and this chapter. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-21; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7410, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Parts 50, 51, and 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-21; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Parts 50, 51, and 52)

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Historical note: §11-60.1-54 is based substantially upon §11-60-33. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-33 and comp 4/14/86; comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-55 Agricultural burning: "no-burn" periods. (a) Except as provided in subsection (d), no person, with or without an agricultural burning permit, shall cause or allow agricultural burning under the following conditions:

- (1) When meteorological conditions have resulted in widespread haze on any island or in any district on that island and where the National Weather Service or a meteorological service predicts a continuation or deterioration of existing meteorological conditions. For the purposes of this section, widespread haze shall be considered to exist when all visible ridges:
 - (A) Within five to ten miles have a "smoky" or bluish appearance and colors are subdued; and
 - (B) Beyond ten miles have a blurred appearance;
- (2) When a "no-burn" period has been declared in a district and smoke from any adjacent district, as determined by the director, may impact on the affected district, the "no-burn" period shall apply to both districts; or
- (3) On the island of Oahu either when the condition specified in paragraph (1) or (2) occurs or when meteorological conditions have resulted in a rise of the carbon monoxide level exceeding five mg/m³ for an eight-hour average or the PM₁₀ level exceeding one hundred fifty µg/m³ for twenty-four hours and when the National Weather Service predicts a continuation or deterioration of existing meteorological conditions.

(b) Notices of "no-burn" periods for the specified islands or districts shall be provided by radio broadcast through the National Weather Service and shall apply for a specified "no burn" period.

(c) Verification that widespread haze exists in any district may be accomplished by consultation with

personnel in the appropriate district fire or police stations.

(d) In a district where a long-term "no burn" declaration is in effect, the director may provide an exemption during an agricultural "no burn" period for the control of plant diseases or infestations when burning is determined to be the sole method of control. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-43; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7410, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Parts 50, 51, and 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-43; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Parts 50, 51, and 52)

Historical note: §11-60.1-55 is based substantially upon §11-60-34. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-34 and comp 4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-56 Agricultural burning: recordkeeping and monitoring. (a) Each permittee shall maintain a record of conditions existing at the time of each burn, including the location and identification of the burn area, size of the area, date, time of day, prevailing wind direction and speed, amount of rainfall during the preceding twenty-four hours, type of material to be burned, and any other pertinent data required by the director.

(b) In recording meteorological data required by subsection (a), the permittee may use National Weather Service data or, at the permittee's discretion, the permittee may elect to monitor the conditions, provided that the instruments used have been approved by the director. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-28; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7410, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Parts 50, 51, and 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-28; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Parts 50, 51, and 52)

Historical note: §11-60.1-56 is based substantially upon §11-60-35. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-35 and comp 4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-57 Agricultural burning: action on application. (a) The director shall act on an application within a reasonable time, but not to exceed ninety calendar days from the date the complete

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application is received, and shall notify the applicant in writing of the approval or denial of the application. If the director has not acted on an application within the ninety calendar-day period, the application shall be deemed to have been approved.

(b) If an application is denied, the applicant may request a hearing in accordance with chapter 91, HRS.

(c) The permit may be granted for a period of up to one year from the date of approval.

(d) On the director's own motion or the application of any person, the director may terminate, suspend, reopen, or amend a permit if, after affording the applicant a hearing in accordance with chapter 91, HRS, it is determined that:

- (1) Any condition of the permit has been violated;
- (2) Any provision of this chapter has been violated;
- (3) Any provision of chapter 342B, HRS, has been violated;
- (4) The maintenance or attainment of NAAQS and state ambient air quality standards will be interfered with; or
- (5) The action is in the public interest.

(e) The permit shall not be transferable whether by operation of law or otherwise or from one person to another. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-21, 342B-24, 342B-27; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7410, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Parts 50, 51, and 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-21, 342B-24, 342B-27; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Parts 50, 51, and 52)

Historical note: §11-60.1-57 is based substantially upon §11-60-36. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-36 and comp 4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

SUBCHAPTER 4

NONCOVERED SOURCES

§11-60.1-61 Definitions. As used in this subchapter:

"Applicable requirement" means all of the following as they apply to emissions units in a noncovered source:

- (1) Any NAAQS or state ambient air quality standard;
- (2) The application of best available control technology to control those pollutants subject to any NAAQS or state ambient air quality standard, but only as best available control technology would apply to new noncovered sources and modifications to noncovered sources that have the potential to emit or increase emissions above significant amounts considering any limitations, enforceable by the director, on the noncovered source to emit a pollutant; and
- (3) Any standard or other requirement provided for in chapter 342B, HRS; this chapter; or chapter 11-59.

"General permit" means a noncovered source permit covering numerous similar sources that meets the requirements of section 11-60.1-70.

"Modification" means a physical change in or a change in the method of operation of a stationary source which increases the amount of any air pollutant emitted by such source or which results in the emission of any air pollutant not previously emitted; or every significant change in existing monitoring requirements, and every relaxation of, or significant change in reporting or recordkeeping requirements. Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement shall not be considered a modification.

"Temporary noncovered source" means a noncovered source that is intended to be operated at multiple locations for a designated period of time at each location. The operation of the source shall be temporary and involve at least one change of location during the term of a noncovered source permit.

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"Timely application" means:

- (1) An initial application for a noncovered source permit which is submitted to the director in accordance with the schedule for application submittal specified in section 11-60.1-66; or
- (2) An application for a noncovered source permit renewal which is submitted to the director at least sixty days prior to the date of permit expiration. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

§11-60.1-62 Applicability. (a) Except as provided in subsection (d) and section 11-60.1-66, no person shall burn used or waste oil or begin construction, reconstruction, modification, relocation, or operation of an emission unit or air pollution control equipment of any noncovered source without first obtaining a noncovered source permit from the director. The construction, reconstruction, modification, relocation, or operation shall continue only if the owner or operator of a noncovered source holds a valid noncovered source permit.

(b) The noncovered source permit shall remain valid past the expiration date and the noncovered source shall not be in violation for failing to have a noncovered source permit, until the director has issued or denied a renewal of the noncovered source permit provided:

- (1) Prior to permit expiration, a timely and complete renewal application has been submitted and the owner or operator acts consistently with the permit previously granted, the application on which it was based, and all plans, specifications, and other information submitted as part of the application; and
- (2) The owner or operator has submitted to the director within the specified deadlines all requested additional information deemed necessary to evaluate or take final action on the renewal application, as described in section 11-60.1-74(e).

(c) A noncovered source permit shall not constitute, nor be construed to be an approval of the design of a noncovered source. Noncovered source permits shall be issued in accordance with this chapter and it is the responsibility of the applicants to insure compliance with all applicable requirements in the construction and operation of any noncovered source.

(d) The following are exempt from the requirements of subsection (a), provided that no exemption interferes with the imposition of any requirement of subchapter 5 or the determination of whether a stationary source is subject to any requirement of this chapter:

- (1) Sources with potential emissions of less than 1.0 tpy for each air pollutant and less than 0.1 tpy for each hazardous air pollutant;
- (2) Any storage tank, reservoir, or other container of capacity equal to or less than forty thousand gallons storing volatile organic compounds, except those storage tanks, reservoirs, or other containers subject to any standard or other requirement pursuant to Sections 111 and 112 of the Act;
- (3) Gasoline service stations;
- (4) Other than smoke house generators, fuel burning equipment with a heat input capacity less than one million BTU per hour, except where the total heat input capacity of all individually exempted equipment exceeds five million BTU per hour when operated within the facility and controlled by a single owner or operator;
- (5) Steam generators, steam superheaters, water boilers, or water heaters, all of which have a heat input capacity of less than five million BTU per hour, and are fired exclusively with one of the following:
 - (A) Natural or synthetic gas;
 - (B) Liquified petroleum gas; or
 - (C) A combination of natural, synthetic, or liquified petroleum gas;
- (6) Kilns used for firing ceramic ware heated exclusively by natural gas, electricity, liquid petroleum gas, or any combination of

these and have a heat input capacity of ten million BTU per hour or less;

- (7) Standby generators used exclusively to provide electricity, standby sewage pump drives, and other emergency equipment used to protect the health and welfare of personnel and the public, all of which are used only during power outages, emergency equipment maintenance and testing, and which:
 - (A) Are fired exclusively by natural or synthetic gas; or liquified petroleum gas; or fuel oil No. 1 or No. 2; or diesel fuel oil No. 1D or No. 2D; and
 - (B) Do not trigger a PSD or covered source review, based on their potential to emit regulated or hazardous air pollutants;
- (8) Paint spray booths, except for paint spray booths subject to any standard or other requirement pursuant to Section 112(d) of the Act;
- (9) Welding booths;
- (10) Portable diesel or gasoline fired industrial equipment less than two hundred horsepower in size which are used during power outages or intermittently for maintenance and repair purposes;
- (11) Hand held equipment used for buffing, polishing, carving, cutting, drilling, machining, routing, sanding, sawing, surface grinding, or turning of ceramic art work, precision parts, leather, metals, plastics, fiber board, masonry, carbon, glass, or wood, provided reasonable precautions are taken to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Reasonable precautions include the use of dust collection systems, dust barriers, or containment systems;
- (12) Laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analyses;
- (13) Containers, reservoirs, or tanks used exclusively for dipping operations for coating objects with oils, waxes, or greases where no organic solvents, diluents, or thinners are used; or dipping operations for

- applying coatings of natural or synthetic resins which contain no organic solvents;
- (14) Closed tumblers used for cleaning or deburring metal products without abrasive blasting, and pen tumblers with batch capacity of one thousand pounds or less;
- (15) Ocean-going vessels, except for ocean-going vessels subject to any standard or other requirement for the control of air pollution from outer continental shelf sources, pursuant to 40 CFR Part 55;
- (16) Fire water system pumps dedicated for fire-fighting and to maintain fire water system pressure, and fired exclusively by natural or synthetic gas; or liquified petroleum gas; or fuel oil No. 1 or No. 2; or diesel fuel No. 1D or No. 2D;
- (17) Smoke generating systems used exclusively for training in government or certified fire fighting training facilities;
- (18) Mobile internal combustion engines;
- (19) Diesel fired portable ground support equipment used exclusively to start aircraft or provide temporary power to aircraft prior to start-up;
- (20) Fuel burning equipment which is used in a private dwelling or for space heating, other than boilers or hot furnaces;
- (21) Ovens, stoves, or grills used solely for the purpose of preparing food for human consumption operated in private dwellings, restaurants, or stores;
- (22) Stacks or vents to prevent escape of sewer gases through plumbing traps;
- (23) Air conditioning or ventilation systems not designed to remove air pollutants generated by or released from equipment, and that do not involve the open release or venting of CFC's into the atmosphere;
- (24) Woodworking shops with a sawdust collection system; and
- (25) Other sources as may be approved by the director. [Eff 11/26/93; comp

OCT 26 1998] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

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§11-60.1-63 Initial noncovered source permit application. (a) Every application for an initial noncovered source permit shall be submitted to the director on forms furnished by the director. The applicant shall submit sufficient information to enable the director to make a decision on the application. Information submitted shall include:

- (1) Name, address, and phone number of:
 - (A) The company;
 - (B) The facility, if different from the company;
 - (C) The owner and owner's agent; and
 - (D) The plant site manager or other contact;
- (2) A description of the nature, location, design capacity, production capacity, production rates, fuels, fuel use, raw materials, and typical operating schedules to the extent needed to determine or regulate emissions; specifications and drawings showing the design of the source and plant layout; a description of all processes and products; and, if reasonably anticipated, a detailed description of alternative operating scenarios;
- (3) If available, maximum emission rates, including fugitive emissions, of all regulated and hazardous air pollutants from each emissions unit. Emission rates shall be reported in pounds per hour and tons per year and in such terms necessary to establish compliance consistent with the applicable requirements and standard reference test methods. All supporting emission calculations and assumptions shall also be provided;
- (4) Identification and description of all points of emissions, including stack parameters;
- (5) Identification and detailed description of air pollution control equipment and compliance monitoring devices or activities as planned by the owner or operator of the noncovered source, and to the extent of available information, an estimate of emissions before and after controls;
- (6) Current operational limitations or work practices, or for noncovered sources that

have not yet begun operation, such limitations or practices which the owner or operator of the noncovered source plans to implement that affect emissions of any regulated or hazardous air pollutants at the source;

- (7) A schedule for construction or modification of the noncovered source, if applicable;
- (8) All calculations and assumptions on which the information in paragraphs (2), (4), (5), and (6) is based;
- (9) If requested by the director, an assessment of the ambient air quality impact of the noncovered source or modification. The assessment shall include all supporting data, calculations and assumptions, and a comparison with the NAAQS and state ambient air quality standards;
- (10) If requested by the director, a risk assessment of the air quality related impacts caused by the noncovered source or modification to the surrounding environment;
- (11) If requested by the director, results of source emission testing, ambient air quality monitoring, or both;
- (12) If requested by the director, information on other available control technologies;
- (13) An explanation of all proposed exemptions from any applicable requirement;
- (14) A compliance plan in accordance with section 11-60.1-65; and
- (15) Other information:
 - (A) As required by any applicable requirement or as requested and deemed necessary by the director to make a decision on the application; and
 - (B) As may be necessary to implement and enforce other applicable requirements of the Act or of this chapter or to determine the applicability of such requirements.

(b) The director shall not continue to act upon or consider an incomplete application. An application shall be determined to be complete only when all of the following have been complied with:

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- (1) All information required or requested pursuant to subsection (a) has been submitted;
 - (2) All documents requiring certification have been certified pursuant to section 11-60.1-4;
 - (3) All applicable fees have been submitted; and
 - (4) The director has certified that the application is complete.
- (c) The director shall notify the applicant in writing whether the application is complete. Unless the director requests additional information or notifies the applicant of incompleteness within sixty days of receipt of an application, the application shall be deemed complete.
- (d) During the processing of an application that has been determined or deemed complete if the director determines that additional information is necessary to evaluate or take final action on the application, the director may request such information in writing and set a reasonable deadline for a response.
- (e) The director, in writing, shall approve, conditionally approve, or deny an application for a noncovered source permit within six months after receipt of a complete application. A noncovered source permit application for a new noncovered source or a modification shall be approved only if the director determines that the construction or operation of the new noncovered source or modification will be in compliance with all applicable requirements.
- [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

§11-60.1-64 Duty to supplement or correct permit applications. Any applicant for a noncovered source permit who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information in any permit application shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. In addition, an applicant shall provide additional information as necessary to address any requirements that become applicable to the source after the date it filed a complete application, but prior to the issuance of the noncovered source permit.

[Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS
§§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS
§§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

§11-60.1-65 Compliance plan. (a) A compliance plan shall be submitted with every initial application for a noncovered source, temporary noncovered source, and general noncovered source permit, application for a noncovered source permit renewal, and application for a modification to a noncovered source, and at such other times as requested by the director.

(b) The owner or operator of a noncovered source shall submit to the director for approval a compliance plan which includes at a minimum the following information:

- (1) A description of the compliance status of the existing noncovered source or proposed source with respect to all the applicable requirements; and
- (2) The following statement or description and compliance schedule, as applicable:
 - (A) For applicable requirements with which the source is in compliance, a statement that the source is in compliance and will continue to comply with such requirements;
 - (B) For applicable requirements which become applicable during the permit term, a statement that the source on a timely basis will meet all such applicable requirements and a detailed schedule if required by the applicable requirement. The statement shall include documentation on the proposed method the owner or operator plans to initiate to obtain compliance; and a compliance schedule demonstrating that the source will meet such applicable requirement by the date specified in the applicable requirement; or
 - (C) For applicable requirements with which the source is not in compliance, a narrative description of how the source will achieve compliance with all such applicable requirements; and a detailed compliance schedule containing specific

milestones of remedial measures to obtain compliance, allowing for an enforceable sequence of actions. Any compliance schedule shall resemble and shall be at least as stringent as any judicial consent decree or administrative order that applies to the source. The schedule shall not sanction noncompliance with the applicable requirements on which the schedule is based.

(c) If a compliance plan is to remedy a violation, a progress report certified pursuant to section 11-60.1-4 shall be submitted to the director no less frequently than every six months and shall include:

- (1) Dates for achieving the activities, milestones, or compliance, and dates when such activities, milestones, or compliance were achieved; and
- (2) An explanation of why any dates in the schedule of compliance were not or will not be met, and any preventive or corrective measures adopted. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

§11-60.1-66 Transition into the noncovered source permit program. (a) The owner or operator of an existing noncovered source with a permit to operate, issued pursuant to repealed chapter 11-60, shall submit a complete initial noncovered source permit application at least sixty days prior to the expiration of the permit to operate. The owner or operator shall continue to operate according to the provisions of the permit to operate and in accordance with any applicable laws, regulations, and rules in effect at the time the permit to operate was issued, until the noncovered source permit is issued.

(b) The owner or operator of a noncovered source who has applied for but has not received an initial permit to operate or a renewal for a permit to operate pursuant to repealed chapter 11-60 shall submit to the director in a timely manner, not to exceed sixty days from the effective date of this chapter, a complete

initial noncovered source permit application (less any permit to operate application fee previously submitted). The owner or operator shall continue to operate according to the provisions of the authority to construct or permit to operate, whichever is applicable, and in accordance with any applicable laws, regulations, and rules in effect at the time the authority to construct or permit to operate was issued, until the noncovered source permit is issued.

(c) The owner or operator of a noncovered source with an authority to construct permit, issued pursuant to repealed chapter 11-60, shall submit to the director a complete initial noncovered source permit application at least sixty days prior to the expiration of the authority to construct permit or the planned date of construction completion, whichever is earlier. The owner or operator may continue construction or operation provided construction or operation is performed in accordance with the provisions of the authority to construct permit and in accordance with any applicable laws, regulations, and rules in effect at the time the authority to construct permit was issued, until the noncovered source permit is issued.

(d) The owner or operator of a noncovered source who has applied for but has not received an authority to construct permit pursuant to repealed chapter 11-60 shall submit to the director in a timely manner a complete initial noncovered source permit application (less any authority to construct application fee previously submitted). A noncovered source permit for the emission unit subject to the authority to construct permit application must be obtained prior to commencement of construction, modification, relocation, or operation.

(e) In the event an authority to construct or permit to operate expires prior to the issuance of the noncovered source permit, the owner or operator may continue to construct or operate only if the owner or operator has submitted to the director a complete noncovered source permit application, and any additional information necessary for the processing of the application. The authority to construct or permit to operate shall continue to be in effect until the noncovered source permit is issued or denied, provided the owner or operator constructs or operates in accordance with the authority to construct or permit

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to operate and any applicable laws, regulations, and rules in effect at the time of the authority to construct or permit to operate issuance.

Noncompliance with any condition of the authority to construct or permit to operate is considered a violation of this chapter.

(f) All noncovered source permit applications, compliance plans and filing fees shall be submitted in accordance with sections 11-60.1-63 and 11-60.1-65, and subchapter 6. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

§11-60.1-67 Permit term. (a) A noncovered source permit shall not be issued for any term exceeding five years.

(b) A noncovered source permit may be renewed for any term not to exceed five years. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

Historical note: §11-60.1-67 is based substantially upon §11-60-48. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-47 and comp 4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-68 Permit content. The director shall consider and incorporate the following elements into a noncovered source permit as applicable:

- (1) Emission limitations and standards, including operational requirements and limitations to assure compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of permit issuance;
- (2) Permit term pursuant to section 11-60.1-67;
- (3) Requirements for the installation of devices, at the expense of the owner or operator, for the measurement or analysis of source emissions or ambient concentrations of air pollutants;
- (4) The requirement for source emissions tests or alternative methodology to determine compliance with the terms and conditions of the noncovered source permit and applicable requirements. Source emission tests

conducted or alternative methodology used shall be at the expense of the owner or operator;

- (5) Monitoring and related recordkeeping and reporting requirements to assure compliance with all the terms and conditions of the permit, including:
 - (A) Monitoring results expressed in units, averaging periods, and other statistical conventions consistent with the applicable requirements;
 - (B) Requirements concerning the use, maintenance, and installation of monitoring equipment. The installation, operation, and maintenance of the monitoring equipment shall be at the expense of the owner or operator;
 - (C) Appropriate monitoring methods;
 - (D) Monitoring records including:
 - (i) Place as defined in the permit, date, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - (ii) Dates the analyses were performed;
 - (iii) The name and address of the company or entity that performed the analyses;
 - (iv) Analytical techniques or methods used;
 - (v) Analyses results; and
 - (vi) Operating conditions during the time of sampling or measurement;
 - (E) Other records including support information, such as calibration and maintenance records, original stripchart recordings or computer printouts for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and all other reports required by the director;
 - (F) A requirement for the retention of records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least three years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all

- original stripchart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit; and
- (G) Provisions for the owner or operator to annually report in writing emissions of hazardous air pollutants;
- (6) Terms and conditions for reasonably anticipated operating scenarios identified by the source in the noncovered source permit application as approved by the director. Such terms and conditions shall include:
- (A) A requirement that the owner or operator, contemporaneously with making a change from one operating scenario to another, record in a log at the permitted facility the scenario under which it is operating and, if required by the director, submit written notification to the director; and
- (B) Provisions to ensure that the terms and conditions under each alternative scenario meet all applicable requirements;
- (7) General provisions including:
- (A) A statement that the owner or operator shall comply with all terms and conditions of the noncovered source permit and that any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of this chapter, and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, suspension, reopening, or amendment; or for denial of a permit renewal application;
- (B) A severability clause to ensure the continued validity of the various permit requirements in the event of a challenge to any portion of the permit;
- (C) A statement that it shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit;

- (D) A statement that the permit may be terminated, suspended, reopened, or amended for cause pursuant to section 11-60.1-72, Hawaii Administrative Rules, and section 342B-27, HRS. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit termination, suspension, reopening, or amendment or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition;
- (E) A statement that the permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege;
- (F) A provision that, if construction is not commenced, continued, or completed in accordance with section 11-60.1-9, the noncovered source permit for the subject emission unit shall become invalid;
- (G) A provision that the owner or operator shall notify the director in writing of the anticipated date of initial start-up for each emission unit of a new noncovered source or modification to the source not more than sixty days or less than thirty days prior to such date. The director shall also be notified in writing of the actual date of construction commencement and start-up within fifteen days after such dates;
- (H) A requirement pursuant to sections 11-60.1-15 and 11-60.1-16 for reporting of equipment shutdown and malfunction;
- (I) A statement that the owner or operator shall furnish in a timely manner any information or records requested in writing by the department to determine whether cause exists for terminating, suspending, reopening, or amending the permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the department copies of records required to be kept by the permit. For information claimed to be confidential,

- the permittee shall furnish such records to the department with a claim of confidentiality;
- (J) A provision for the designation of confidentiality of any records pursuant to section 11-60.1-14;
 - (K) A requirement that the owner or operator shall submit fees in accordance with subchapter 6;
 - (L) Certification requirements pursuant to section 11-60.1-4; and
 - (M) A requirement that the owner or operator allow the director or an authorized representative, upon presentation of credentials or other documents required by law:
 - (i) To enter the owner or operator's premises where a source is located or emission-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit and inspect at reasonable times all facilities, equipment, including monitoring and air pollution control equipment, practices, operations, or records covered under the terms and conditions of the permit and request copies of records or copy records required by the permit; and
 - (ii) To sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters to assure compliance with the permit or applicable requirements;
- (8) Compliance plan submittal requirements pursuant to section 11-60.1-65; and
 - (9) Any other provision to assure compliance with all applicable requirements. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

§11-60.1-69 Temporary noncovered source permits.

(a) An owner or operator of a temporary noncovered source may apply for a temporary noncovered source permit. The owner or operator of the temporary noncovered source shall certify its intention to operate at various locations with the same equipment and similar operational methods.

(b) The application and issuance of a temporary noncovered source permit is subject to the same procedures and requirements for an initial application and issuance of a noncovered source permit, including requirements of section 11-60.1-63. The initial location of the source shall be specified.

(c) Upon issuance of the temporary noncovered source permit, the owner or operator shall submit all succeeding location changes to the director for approval at least thirty days or such lesser time as designated and approved by the director, prior to the change in location. The owner or operator shall submit sufficient information to enable the director to assess the air quality impact the temporary noncovered source may have at the new location.

Information submitted shall include:

- (1) Name, address, and phone number of:
 - (A) The company;
 - (B) The facility, if different from the company;
 - (C) The owner and owner's agent; and
 - (D) The plant site manager or other contact;
- (2) Temporary noncovered source permit identification number and expiration date;
- (3) Location map of the new temporary location, identifying the surrounding commercial, industrial, and residential developments;
- (4) Projected dates of operation at the new location; and
- (5) Certification that no modification will be made to the equipment, and operational methods will remain similar as permitted under the temporary noncovered source permit at the new location.

(d) The director shall not continue to act upon or consider a location change request, unless the following have been submitted:

- (1) All required information as identified in subsection (c);

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- (2) Any additional information as requested by the director; and
- (3) Any applicable fees.
- (e) Prior to any relocation, the director shall approve, conditionally approve, or deny in writing each location change. If the director denies a location change, the applicant may appeal the decision pursuant to chapter 91, HRS.
- (f) With the exception of the initial location, if a source remains in any one location for longer than twelve consecutive months, the director may request an ambient air quality impact assessment of the source.
- (g) At each of the authorized locations, the owner or operator shall operate in accordance with the temporary noncovered source permit and all applicable requirements. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**]
(Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)
(Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

§11-60.1-70 Noncovered source general permits.

- (a) The director, at the director's sole discretion may, after providing for public notice, including the method by which a hearing can be requested, and an opportunity for public comment in accordance with section 11-60.1-73, issue a noncovered source general permit for similar noncovered sources. The general noncovered source permit expiration date shall apply to all sources covered under this permit.
- (b) The director shall establish criteria and conditional requirements in the noncovered source general permit by which noncovered sources may qualify for the general permit. Noncovered sources qualifying for a noncovered source general permit shall, at a minimum, have the same Standard Industrial Classification Code, similar equipment design and air pollution controls, and the same applicable requirements. Under no circumstances shall a general permit be considered for noncovered sources requiring a case-by-case determination for air pollution control requirements (e.g. Best Available Control Technology Determination). The owner or operator of a noncovered source shall be subject to enforcement action for operating without a permit if the source is later determined not to qualify for the conditions and terms of the general permit.

(c) The owner or operator of a noncovered source requesting coverage for some or all of its emission units under the terms and conditions of the noncovered source general permit must submit an application to the director on forms furnished by the director. The applicant shall submit sufficient information to enable the director to make a decision on the application. Information submitted shall include:

- (1) Name, address, and phone number of:
 - (A) The company;
 - (B) The facility, if different from the company;
 - (C) The owner and owner's agent; and
 - (D) The plant site manager or other contact;
- (2) A description of the nature, location, design capacity, production capacity, production rates, fuels, fuel use, raw materials, and typical operating schedules to the extent needed to determine or regulate emissions; specifications and drawings showing the design of the source and plant layout; and a description of all processes and products;
- (3) If available, maximum emission rates, including fugitive emissions, of all regulated and hazardous air pollutants from each emissions unit. Emission rates shall be reported in pounds per hour and tons per year and in such terms necessary to establish compliance consistent with the applicable requirements and standard reference test methods. All supporting emission calculations and assumptions shall also be provided;
- (4) Identification and description of all points of emissions including stack parameters;
- (5) Identification and detailed description of air pollution control equipment and compliance monitoring devices or activities as planned by the owner or operator of the source, and to the extent of available information, an estimate of emissions before and after controls;
- (6) Current operational limitations or work practices, or for noncovered sources that have not yet begun operation, such

limitations or practices which the owner or operator of the source plans to implement that affect emissions of any regulated or hazardous air pollutants at the source;

- (7) A schedule for construction of the noncovered source, if applicable;
- (8) All calculations and assumptions on which the information in paragraphs (2), (4), (5), and (6) is based;
- (9) If requested by the director, an assessment of the ambient air quality impact of the noncovered source. The assessment shall include all supporting data, calculations, and assumptions, and a comparison with the NAAQS and state ambient air quality standards;
- (10) If requested by the director, a risk assessment of the air quality related impacts caused by the noncovered source to the surrounding environment;
- (11) If requested by the director, results of source emission testing, ambient air quality monitoring, or both;
- (12) If requested by the director, information on other available control technologies;
- (13) An explanation of all proposed exemptions from any applicable requirement;
- (14) A compliance plan in accordance with section 11-60.1-65; and
- (15) Other information:
 - (A) As required by any applicable requirement or as requested and deemed necessary by the director to make a decision on the application; and
 - (B) As may be necessary to implement and enforce other applicable requirements of the Act or of this chapter or to determine the applicability of such requirements.

(d) The director shall not continue to act upon or consider any incomplete application. An application shall be determined to be complete only when all of the following have been complied with:

- (1) All information required and requested pursuant to subsection (c) has been submitted;

- (2) All documents requiring certification have been certified pursuant to section 11-60.1-4;
- (3) All applicable fees have been submitted; and
- (4) The director has certified that the application is complete.

(e) The director shall notify the applicant in writing whether the application is complete. Unless the director requests additional information or notifies the applicant of incompleteness within sixty days of receipt of an application, the application shall be deemed complete.

(f) During the processing of an application that has been determined or deemed complete if the director determines that additional information is necessary to evaluate or take final action on the application, the director may request such information in writing and set a reasonable deadline for a response.

(g) The director, in writing, shall approve, conditionally approve, or deny an application for coverage under a noncovered source general permit within six months after receipt of a complete application.

(h) The director may approve an application for coverage under a noncovered source general permit without repeating the public participation procedures. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

§11-60.1-71 Transmission of information to the Administrator. (a) The director may at any time require the owner or operator of a noncovered source to submit to the Administrator a copy of any noncovered source permit application, including applications for permit renewal and permit amendment reflecting a proposed modification, compliance plan, or records required to be kept under the noncovered source permit.

(b) The department shall maintain records on all noncovered source permit applications, compliance plans, final permits, and other relevant information for a minimum of five years. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

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§11-60.1-72 Permit reopening. (a) The director shall reopen and amend a noncovered source permit if the director determines that any one of the following circumstances exist:

- (1) The director determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit; or
- (2) The permit must be terminated, suspended, or amended to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.

(b) Procedures to reopen and amend a noncovered source permit shall be the same as procedures which apply to initial permit issuance in accordance with section 11-60.1-63 and shall affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening shall be made as expeditiously as practicable.

(c) The director shall provide written notification to the permittee on the reopening of the permit indicating the basis for reopening at least thirty days prior to the reopening date, except that the director may provide a shorter time period if it is determined that immediate action on the reopening of the permit is required to prevent an imminent peril to public health and safety or the environment.

(d) If requested by the director, the owner or operator of a noncovered source shall submit a permit application or information related to the basis of the permit reopening or those provisions affected by the reopening within thirty days of receipt of the permit reopening notice. An extension for the application submittal may be granted by the director if the owner or operator can provide adequate written justification for such an extension. [Eff 11/26/93; comp

OCT 26 1998] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

§11-60.1-73 Public participation. (a) Except for administrative permit amendments, in considering any application for a noncovered source permit, the director, at the director's sole discretion, may provide for public notice, including the method by which a public hearing can be requested, and an

opportunity for public comment if the director is of the opinion that public comment would aid in the director's decision. If a public comment period is provided, any person requesting a public hearing shall do so during the public comment period. Any request from a person for a public comment period, a public hearing, or both shall indicate the interest of the person filing the request and the reasons why a public comment period or hearing is warranted.

(b) Procedures for public notice, public comment periods, and public hearings shall be as follows:

- (1) The director shall make available for public inspection in at least one location in the county affected by the proposed action, or in which the source is or would be located:
 - (A) Information on the subject matter;
 - (B) Information submitted by the applicant, except for that determined to be confidential pursuant to section 11-60.1-14;
 - (C) The department's analysis and proposed action; and
 - (D) Other information and documents determined to be appropriate by the department;
- (2) Notification of a public hearing shall be given at least thirty days in advance of the hearing date;
- (3) A public comment period shall be no less than thirty days following the date of the public notice, during which time interested persons may submit to the department written comments on:
 - (A) The subject matter;
 - (B) The application;
 - (C) The department's analysis;
 - (D) The proposed actions; and
 - (E) Other considerations as determined to be appropriate by the department;
- (4) Notification of a public comment period or a public hearing shall be made:
 - (A) By publication in a newspaper which is printed and issued at least twice weekly in the county affected by the proposed action, or in which the source is or would be located;

- (B) To persons on a mailing list developed by the director, including those who request in writing to be on the list; and
- (C) If necessary by other means to assure adequate notice to the affected public;
- (5) Notice of public comment and public hearing shall identify:
 - (A) The affected facility;
 - (B) The name and address of the permittee;
 - (C) The name and address of the agency of the department processing the permit;
 - (D) The activity or activities involved in the permit action;
 - (E) The emissions change involved in any permit amendment reflecting a modification to the noncovered source;
 - (F) The name, address, and telephone number of a person from whom interested persons may obtain additional information, including copies of the draft permit, the application, all relevant supporting materials including any compliance plan and monitoring reports, and all other materials available to the department that are relevant to the permit decision, except for information that is determined to be confidential pursuant to section 11-60.1-14;
 - (G) A brief description of the comment procedures;
 - (H) The time and place of any hearing that may be held, including a statement of procedures to request a hearing if one has not already been scheduled; and
 - (I) The availability of the information listed in paragraph (1), and the location and times the information will be available for inspection; and
- (6) The director shall maintain a record of the commenters and the issues raised during the public participation process and shall provide this information to the Administrator upon request.

[Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407,

7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42
U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

§11-60.1-74 Noncovered source permit renewal applications. (a) Every application for a noncovered source permit renewal is subject to the same requirements for an initial application of a noncovered source permit including the requirements of section 11-60.1-63. Applications shall be submitted to the director on forms furnished by the director. The applicant shall submit sufficient information to enable the director to make a decision on the application. Information submitted shall include:

- (1) Name, address, and phone number of:
 - (A) The company;
 - (B) The facility, if different from the company;
 - (C) The owner and owner's agent; and
 - (D) The plant site manager or other contact;
- (2) Statement certifying that no changes have been made in the design or operation of the source as proposed in the initial and any subsequent noncovered source permit applications. If changes have occurred or are being proposed, the applicant shall provide a description of those changes such as work practices, operations, equipment design, and monitoring procedures;
- (3) A compliance plan in accordance with section 11-60.1-65; and
- (4) Other information:
 - (A) As required by any applicable requirement or as requested and deemed necessary by the director to make a decision on the application; and
 - (B) As may be necessary to implement and enforce other applicable requirements of the Act or of this chapter or to determine the applicability of such requirements.

(b) Each application for permit renewal shall be submitted to the director a minimum of sixty days prior to the date of permit expiration.

(c) The director shall not continue to act upon or consider any incomplete application. An

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application shall be determined to be complete only when all of the following have been complied with:

- (1) All information required and requested pursuant to subsection (a) has been submitted;
- (2) All documents requiring certification have been certified pursuant to section 11-60.1-4;
- (3) All applicable fees have been submitted; and
- (4) The director has certified that the application is complete.

(d) The director shall notify the applicant in writing whether the application is complete. Unless the director requests additional information or notifies the applicant of incompleteness within sixty days of receipt of an application, the application shall be deemed complete.

(e) During the processing of an application that has been determined or deemed complete if the director determines that additional information is necessary to evaluate or take final action on the application, the director may request such information in writing and set a reasonable deadline for a response. As set forth in section 11-60.1-62, the noncovered source ability to operate and the validity of the noncovered source permit shall continue beyond the permit expiration date, until the final permit is issued or denied, provided the applicant submits all additional information within the reasonable deadline specified by the director.

(f) The director, in writing, shall approve, conditionally approve, or deny an application for renewal of a noncovered source permit, including an application for renewal requesting coverage under a noncovered source general permit, within six months after receipt of a complete application. If the application for renewal has not been approved or denied within six months after a complete application is received, the noncovered source permit and all its terms and conditions shall remain in effect and not expire until the application for renewal has been approved or denied. [Eff 11/26/93; comp

OCT 26 1998] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

§11-60.1-75 Administrative permit amendment.

(a) The director, on the director's sole motion or upon written request from the owner or operator of a noncovered source, may issue an administrative permit amendment.

(b) Except for a request to consolidate two or more noncovered source permits into one or to change ownership or operational control, an owner or operator requesting an administrative permit amendment may make the requested change immediately upon submittal of the request.

(c) Within sixty days of receipt of a written request for an administrative permit amendment, the director shall take final action on the request and may amend the permit without providing notice to the public. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**]
(Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)
(Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

§11-60.1-76 Applications for modifications. (a)

Every application for a modification to a noncovered source shall be submitted to the director on forms furnished by the director. The applicant shall submit sufficient information to enable the director to make a decision on the application. Information submitted shall include:

- (1) The name, address, and phone number of:
 - (A) The company;
 - (B) The facility, if different from the company;
 - (C) The owner and owner's agent; and
 - (D) The plant site manager or other contact;
- (2) A description of the modification, identifying all proposed changes, including any changes to the source operations, work practices, equipment design, source emissions, or any monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting procedures;
- (3) A description of the nature, location, design capacity, production capacity, production rates, fuels, fuel use, raw materials, and typical operating schedules to the extent needed to determine or regulate emissions of any proposed addition or modification of any source of emissions;

specifications and drawings showing the design of the source and plant layout; a description of all processes and products; and, if reasonably anticipated, a detailed description of alternative operating scenarios;

- (4) If available, maximum emissions rates, including fugitive emissions, of all regulated and hazardous air pollutants from each emissions unit. Emission rates shall be reported in pounds per hour and tons per year and in such terms necessary to establish compliance consistent with the applicable requirements and standard reference test methods. All supporting emission calculations and assumptions shall also be provided;
- (5) Identification and description of all points of emissions including stack parameters;
- (6) Identification and detailed description of air pollution control equipment and compliance monitoring devices or activities as planned by the owner or operator of the noncovered source or modification, and to the extent of available information, an estimate of emissions before and after controls;
- (7) Operational limitations or work practices which the owner or operator of the noncovered source plans to implement that affect emissions of any regulated or hazardous air pollutants at the source;
- (8) A schedule for construction or modification of the noncovered source;
- (9) All calculations and assumptions on which the information in paragraphs (3), (5), (6), and (7) is based;
- (10) If requested by the director, an assessment of the ambient air quality impact of the noncovered source or modification. The assessment shall include all supporting data, calculations and assumptions, and a comparison with the national and state ambient air quality standards;
- (11) If requested by the director, a risk assessment of the air quality related

impacts caused by the noncovered source or modification to the surrounding environment;

- (12) If requested by the director, results of source emission testing, ambient air quality monitoring, or both;
- (13) If requested by the director, information on other available control technologies;
- (14) An explanation of all proposed exemptions from any applicable requirement;
- (15) A compliance plan in accordance with section 11-60.1-65; and
- (16) Other information:
 - (A) As requested and deemed necessary by the director to make a decision on the application; and
 - (B) As may be necessary to implement and enforce other applicable requirements of the Act or of this chapter or to determine the applicability of such requirements.

(b) The director shall not continue to act upon or consider any incomplete application. An application shall be determined to be complete only when all of the following have been complied with:

- (1) All information required and requested pursuant to subsection (a) has been submitted;
- (2) All documents requiring certification have been certified pursuant to section 11-60.1-4;
- (3) All applicable fees have been submitted; and
- (4) The director has certified that the application is complete.

(c) The director shall notify the applicant in writing whether the application is complete. Unless the director requests additional information or notifies the applicant of incompleteness within sixty days of receipt of an application, the application shall be deemed complete.

(d) During the processing of an application that has been determined or deemed complete if the director determines that additional information is necessary to evaluate or take final action on the application, the director may request such information in writing and set a reasonable deadline for a response.

(e) The director, in writing, shall approve, conditionally approve, or deny an application for

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modification to a noncovered source within six months after receipt of a complete application. An application for modification shall be approved only if the director determines that the modification will be in compliance with all applicable requirements. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

SUBCHAPTER 5

COVERED SOURCES

§11-60.1-81 Definitions. As used in this subchapter:

"Applicable requirement" means all of the following as they apply to emissions units in a covered source (including requirements that have been promulgated or approved by EPA through rulemaking at the time of issuance but have future-effective compliance dates):

- (1) Any standard or other requirement provided for in the state implementation plan approved or promulgated by EPA;
- (2) Any term or condition of any preconstruction permit issued pursuant to regulations approved or promulgated through rulemaking pursuant to Title I, including Part C of the Act;
- (3) Any standard or other requirement approved pursuant to Section 111 of the Act, including Section 111(d);
- (4) Any standard or other requirement approved pursuant to Section 112 of the Act, including any requirement concerning accident prevention approved pursuant to Section 112(r)(7) of the Act;
- (5) Any requirement approved pursuant to Section 504(b) or 114(a)(3) of the Act;
- (6) Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration approved pursuant to Section 129 of the Act;
- (7) Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products, approved pursuant to Section 183(e) of the Act;
- (8) Any standard or other requirement for tank vessels approved pursuant to Section 183(f) of the Act;
- (9) Any standard or other requirement of the program to control air pollution from outer continental shelf sources approved pursuant to Section 328 of the Act;
- (10) Any standard or other requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone approved pursuant to Title VI of the Act, unless the

Administrator has determined that such requirements need not be contained in a Title V permit;

- (11) Any NAAQS or increment or visibility requirement approved pursuant to Part C of Title I of the Act, but only as it would apply to temporary sources permitted pursuant to Section 504(e) of the Act;
- (12) Any NAAQS or state ambient air quality standard;
- (13) Any standard or other requirement approved pursuant to Title I, including Part C of the Act;
- (14) The application of best available control technology to control those pollutants subject to any NAAQS or state ambient air quality standard, but only as best available control technology would apply to new covered sources and significant modifications to covered sources that have the potential to emit or increase emissions above significant amounts considering any limitations, enforceable by the director, on the covered source to emit a pollutant; and
- (15) Any standard or other requirement provided for in chapter 342B, HRS; this chapter; or chapter 11-59.

"Emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the owner or operator of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error, and shall not include an exceedance of a health-based emission limitation.

"Emissions allowable under the permit" means a federally enforceable permit term or condition determined at issuance to be required by an applicable requirement that establishes an emissions limit (including a work practice standard) or a federally enforceable emissions cap that the source has assumed

to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject.

"Final covered source permit" means the version of a covered source permit issued by the director that has completed all review procedures required by 40 CFR Parts 70.7 and 70.8.

"General permit" means a covered source permit covering numerous similar sources that meets the requirements of section 11-60.1-92.

"Minor modification" means a modification which:

- (1) Does not increase the emissions of any air pollutant above the permitted emission limits;
- (2) Does not result in the emission of any air pollutant not previously emitted;
- (3) Does not increase the emissions of any air pollutant identified in the application and not limited by the permit;
- (4) Does not violate any applicable requirement;
- (5) Does not involve significant changes to existing monitoring requirements or any relaxation or significant change to existing reporting or recordkeeping requirements in the permit. Any change to the existing monitoring, reporting, or recordkeeping requirements that reduces the enforceability of the permit is considered a significant change;
- (6) Does not require or change a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation or other standard, a source-specific determination for temporary sources of ambient impacts, or a visibility or increment analysis;
- (7) Does not seek to establish or change a permit term or condition for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable requirement, and that the source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject. Such terms and conditions include:
 - (A) A federally enforceable emissions cap assumed to avoid classification as a modification pursuant to any provision of Title I of the Act or subchapter 7; and

- (B) An alternative emissions limit approved pursuant to regulations promulgated pursuant to Section 112(i)(5) of the Act or subchapter 9; and
- (8) Is not a modification pursuant to any provision of Title I of the Act.

"Modification" means a physical change in or a change in the method of operation of a stationary source which requires a change to a permit. Modification includes minor and significant modifications. Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement shall not be considered a modification.

"Nonmajor covered source" means any covered source that is not a major covered source.

"Proposed covered source permit" means the version of a permit that the director proposes to issue, and forwards to EPA for review pursuant to section 11-60.1-95.

"Section 502(b)(10) changes" means changes that contravene an express permit term. Such changes do not include changes that would violate applicable requirements or contravene federally enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), recordkeeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements.

"Significant modification" means a modification which does not qualify as a minor modification or administrative amendment. A significant modification shall include every significant change in existing monitoring requirements, and every relaxation of, or significant change to the existing reporting or recordkeeping requirements. Nothing herein shall be construed to preclude the permittee from making changes consistent with this part that would render existing permit compliance terms and conditions irrelevant.

"Temporary covered source" means a nonmajor covered source that is intended to be operated at multiple locations for a designated period of time at each location. The operation of the source shall be temporary and involve at least one change of location during the term of a covered source permit.

"Timely application" means:

- (1) An initial application for a covered source permit filed during the transition period, in accordance with the submittal schedule in section 11-60.1-87; or

- (2) An application for a covered source permit renewal which is submitted to the director at least twelve months prior to the date of permit expiration.

"Transition period" means the three years following the effective date of this chapter. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-1, 342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-1, 342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-82 Applicability. (a) Except as provided in subsections (d) and (e) and section 11-60.1-87, no person shall burn used or waste oil or begin construction, reconstruction, modification, relocation, or operation of an emission unit or air pollution control equipment of any covered source without first obtaining a covered source permit from the director. The construction, reconstruction, modification, relocation, or operation shall continue only if the owner or operator of a covered source holds a valid covered source permit.

(b) The covered source permit shall remain valid past the expiration date and the covered source shall not be in violation for failing to have a covered source permit, until the director has issued or denied the renewal of the covered source permit, provided:

- (1) Prior to permit expiration, a timely and complete renewal application has been submitted and the owner or operator acts consistently with the permit previously granted, the application on which it was based, and all plans, specifications, and other information submitted as part of the application; and
- (2) The owner or operator has submitted to the director within the specified deadlines, all requested additional information deemed necessary to evaluate or take final action on the renewal application, as described in section 11-60.1-101(e).

(c) The covered source permit shall not constitute, nor be construed to be an approval of the design of the covered source. The covered source permit shall be issued in accordance with this chapter

and it is the responsibility of the applicant to insure compliance with all applicable requirements in the construction and operation of any covered source.

(d) The following are exempt from the requirements of subsection (a):

- (1) All sources and source categories that would be required to obtain a permit solely because they are subject to the "Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters," 40 CFR Section 60.530 et seq.; and
- (2) All sources and source categories that would be required to obtain a permit solely because they are subject to the "Standards for Demolition and Renovation" pursuant to the "National Emission Standard for Asbestos," 40 CFR Section 61.145.

(e) The insignificant activities identified in subsections (f) and (g) shall be exempt from the requirements of subsection (a), provided:

- (1) No exemption of insignificant activities interferes with the imposition of any applicable requirement or the determination of whether a stationary source is subject to any applicable requirement; and
- (2) The owner or operator can demonstrate to the director that the activity meets the size, emission level, or production rate criteria for exemption.

The insignificant activities listed in subsection (f) shall be identified in the covered source permit application. Insignificant activities listed in subsection (g)(1) and (2) need not be identified in the covered source permit application, unless the equipment count by type exceeds five for any one facility. If such equipment count by type exceeds five for any one facility, a quantity listing of each type of equipment shall be reported in the covered source permit application. The remainder of insignificant activities listed in subsection (g) need not be identified in the covered source permit application. The director may request additional information on any insignificant activity to determine the applicability of, or to impose, any applicable requirement, or to determine the fee requirements specified in subchapter 6.

(f) Insignificant activities based on size, emission level, or production rate, are as follows:

- (1) Any storage tank, reservoir, or other container of capacity equal to or less than forty thousand gallons storing volatile organic compounds, except those storage tanks, reservoirs, or other containers subject to any standard or other requirement pursuant to Sections 111 and 112 of the Act;
- (2) Other than smoke house generators, fuel burning equipment with a heat input capacity less than one million BTU per hour, except where the total heat input capacity of all individually exempted equipment exceeds five million BTU per hour when operated within the facility and controlled by a single owner or operator;
- (3) Steam generators, steam superheaters, water boilers, or water heaters, all of which have a heat input capacity of less than five million BTU per hour, and are fired exclusively with one of the following:
 - (A) Natural or synthetic gas;
 - (B) Liquified petroleum gas; or
 - (C) A combination of natural, synthetic, or liquified petroleum gas;
- (4) Kilns used for firing ceramic ware heated exclusively by natural gas, electricity, liquid petroleum gas, or any combination of these and have a heat input capacity of five million BTU per hour or less;
- (5) Standby generators used exclusively to provide electricity, standby sewage pump drives, and other emergency equipment used to protect the health and welfare of personnel and the public, all of which are used only during power outages, emergency equipment maintenance and testing, and which:
 - (A) Are fired exclusively by natural or synthetic gas; or liquified petroleum gas; or fuel oil No. 1 or No. 2; or diesel fuel oil No. 1D or No. 2D; and
 - (B) Do not trigger a PSD or covered source review, based on their potential to emit regulated or hazardous air pollutants;
- (6) Paint spray booths, except for paint spray booths subject to any standard or other

- requirement pursuant to Section 112(d) of the Act; and
- (7) Other activities as determined on a case-by-case basis to be insignificant by the director.
 - (g) Insignificant activities in addition to those listed in subsection (f) are:
 - (1) Welding booths;
 - (2) Portable diesel or gasoline fired industrial equipment less than two hundred horsepower in size which are used during power outages or intermittently for maintenance and repair purposes;
 - (3) Hand held equipment used for buffing, polishing, carving, cutting, drilling, machining, routing, sanding, sawing, surface grinding, or turning of ceramic art work, precision parts, leather, metals, plastics, fiber board, masonry, carbon, glass, or wood, provided reasonable precautions are taken to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Reasonable precautions include the use of dust collection systems, dust barriers, or containment systems;
 - (4) Laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analyses;
 - (5) Containers, reservoirs, or tanks used exclusively for dipping operations for coating objects with oils, waxes, or greases where no organic solvents, diluents, or thinners are used; or dipping operations for applying coatings of natural or synthetic resins which contain no organic solvents;
 - (6) Closed tumblers used for cleaning or deburring metal products without abrasive blasting, and pen tumblers with batch capacity of one thousand pounds or less;
 - (7) Ocean-going vessels, except for ocean-going vessels subject to any standard or other requirement for the control of air pollution from outer continental shelf sources, pursuant to 40 CFR Part 55;
 - (8) Fire water system pumps dedicated for fire-fighting and to maintain fire water system pressure, and fired exclusively by natural or synthetic gas; or liquified petroleum

- gas; or fuel oil No. 1 or No. 2; or diesel fuel No. 1D or No. 2D;
- (9) Smoke generating systems used exclusively for training in government or certified fire fighting training facilities;
 - (10) Mobile internal combustion engines;
 - (11) Diesel fired portable ground support equipment used exclusively to start aircraft or provide temporary power to aircraft prior to start-up;
 - (12) Fuel burning equipment which is used in a private dwelling or for space heating, other than boilers or hot furnaces;
 - (13) Ovens, stoves, and grills used solely for the purpose of preparing food for human consumption operated in private dwellings, restaurants, or stores;
 - (14) Stacks or vents to prevent escape of sewer gases through plumbing traps;
 - (15) Air conditioning or ventilation systems not designed to remove air pollutants generated by or released from equipment, and that do not involve the open release or venting of CFC's into the atmosphere; and
 - (16) Woodworking shops with a sawdust collection system.

(h) The prevention of significant deterioration review requirements of subchapter 7 for new major stationary sources and major modifications are additional requirements for considering an application for a covered source permit. In the event any requirement of subchapter 7 is in conflict with the requirements of this subchapter, the most stringent requirement shall apply.

(i) Any covered source permit, including temporary and general covered source permits, permit renewals, or permit amendments for a modification may be issued only if all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The owner or operator has submitted a complete covered source permit application;
- (2) Except for minor modifications and administrative amendments, the director has provided for public notice, including the method by which a public hearing can be requested, and an opportunity for public

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- comment on the draft covered source permit in accordance with section 11-60.1-99;
- (3) The permit provides for compliance with all applicable requirements and contains the applicable terms and conditions pursuant to 11-60.1-90; and
 - (4) The requirements for transmission of information to EPA and EPA oversight have been satisfied pursuant to sections 11-60.1-94 and 11-60.1-95. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-22; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661b; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-22; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661A, 7661B; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-83 Initial covered source permit application. (a) Every application for an initial covered source permit shall be submitted to the director on forms furnished by the director. The applicant shall submit sufficient information to enable the director to make a decision on the application and to determine the fee requirements specified in subchapter 6. Information submitted shall include:

- (1) Name, address, and phone number of:
 - (A) The company;
 - (B) The facility, if different from the company;
 - (C) The owner and owner's agent; and
 - (D) The plant site manager or other contact;
- (2) A description of the nature, location, design capacity, production capacity, production rates, fuels, fuel use, raw materials, and typical operating schedules to the extent needed to determine or regulate emissions; specifications and drawings showing the design of the source and plant layout; a detailed description of all processes and products by Standard Industrial Classification Code; reasonably anticipated alternative operating scenarios, and processes and products by Standard Industrial Classification Code associated

- with each alternative operating scenario;
- (3) Information to define permit terms and conditions for any proposed emissions trading within the facility pursuant to section 11-60.1-96;
 - (4) Maximum emission rates, including fugitive emissions, of all regulated and hazardous air pollutants and all air pollutants for which the source is major from each emissions unit. Emission rates shall be reported in pounds per hour and tons per year and in such terms necessary to establish compliance consistent with the applicable requirements and standard reference test methods. All supporting emission calculations and assumptions shall also be provided;
 - (5) Identification and description of all points of emissions in sufficient detail to establish the basis for fees and applicability of requirements of this chapter and the Act. Information on stack parameters and any stack height limitations developed pursuant to Section 123 of the Act shall also be provided;
 - (6) Identification and detailed description of air pollution control equipment and compliance monitoring devices or activities as planned by the owner or operator of the source, and to the extent of available information, an estimate of emissions before and after controls;
 - (7) Citation and description of all applicable requirements, and a description of or reference to any applicable test method for determining compliance with each applicable requirement;
 - (8) Current operational limitations or work practices, or for covered sources that have not yet begun operation, such limitations or practices which the owner or operator of the source plans to implement that affect emissions of any regulated or hazardous air pollutants at the source;
 - (9) All calculations and assumptions on which the information in paragraphs (2), (5), (6), and (8) is based;

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- (10) A detailed schedule for construction of the source or modification, if applicable;
- (11) For existing covered sources, an assessment of the ambient air quality impact of the covered source. The assessment shall include all supporting data, calculations and assumptions, and a comparison with the NAAQS and state ambient air quality standards;
- (12) For new covered sources, and significant modifications which increase the emissions of any air pollutant or result in the emission of any air pollutant not previously emitted, an assessment of the ambient air quality impact of the covered source or significant modification, with the inclusion of any available background air quality data. The assessment shall include all supporting data, calculations and assumptions, and a comparison with the NAAQS and state ambient air quality standards;
- (13) For new covered sources or significant modifications subject to the requirements of subchapter 7, all analyses, assessments, monitoring, and other application requirements of subchapter 7;
- (14) If requested by the director, a risk assessment of the air quality related impacts caused by the covered source or significant modification to the surrounding environment;
- (15) If requested by the director, results of source emission testing, ambient air quality monitoring, or both;
- (16) If requested by the director, information on other available control technologies;
- (17) An explanation of all proposed exemptions from any applicable requirement;
- (18) A list of insignificant activities pursuant to section 11-60.1-82(e) to (g);
- (19) A compliance plan in accordance with section 11-60.1-85;
- (20) A source compliance certification in accordance with section 11-60.1-86; and
- (21) Other information:
 - (A) As required by any applicable requirement or as requested and deemed

necessary by the director to make a decision on the application; and

- (B) As may be necessary to implement and enforce other applicable requirements of the Act or of this chapter or to determine the applicability of such requirements.

(b) The director shall not continue to act upon or consider any incomplete application. An application shall be determined to be complete only when all of the following have been complied with:

- (1) All information required or requested pursuant to subsection (a) has been submitted;
- (2) All documents requiring certification have been certified pursuant to section 11-60.1-4;
- (3) All applicable fees have been submitted; and
- (4) The director has certified that the application is complete.

(c) The director shall notify the applicant in writing whether the application is complete:

- (1) For the requirements of subchapter 7, thirty days after receipt of the application; and
- (2) For the requirements of subchapter 5, sixty days after receipt of the application. For purposes of this paragraph, the date of receipt of an application for a new covered source or significant modification subject to the requirements of subchapter 7 shall be the date the application is determined to be complete for the requirements of subchapter 7.

Unless the director requests additional information or notifies the applicant of incompleteness within sixty days after receipt of an application pursuant to subsection (c)(2), the application shall be deemed complete for the requirements of subchapter 5.

(d) During the processing of an application that has been determined or deemed complete if the director determines that additional information is necessary to evaluate or take final action on the application, the director may request such information in writing and set a reasonable deadline for a response.

(e) Except as provided in section 11-60.1-88 and subsections (f) and (g), the director, in writing, shall approve, conditionally approve, or deny an

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application for a covered source permit within eighteen months after receipt of a complete application.

(f) The director, in writing, shall approve, conditionally approve, or deny an application containing an early reduction demonstration pursuant to section 112(i)(5) of the Act, and upon program approval, within nine months after receipt of a complete application.

(g) The director, in writing, shall approve, conditionally approve, or deny an application for a new covered source or significant modification subject to the requirements of subchapter 7 within twelve months after receipt of a complete application.

(h) A covered source permit application for a new covered source or a significant modification shall be approved only if the director determines that the construction or operation of the new covered source or significant modification will be in compliance with all applicable requirements.

(i) The director shall provide for public notice, including the method by which a public hearing can be requested, and an opportunity for public comment on the draft covered source permit in accordance with section 11-60.1-99.

(j) The director shall provide a statement that sets forth the legal and factual bases for the draft permit conditions (including references to the applicable statutory or regulatory provisions) to EPA and any other person requesting it.

(k) Each application and proposed covered source permit shall be subject to EPA oversight in accordance with section 11-60.1-95. [Eff 11/26/93; comp

OCT 26 1998] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-23, 342B-24; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661b, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-23, 342B-24; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661b, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-84 Duty to supplement or correct permit applications. Any applicant for a covered source permit who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information in any permit application shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. In

addition, an applicant shall provide additional information as necessary to address any requirements that become applicable to the source after the date it filed a complete application but prior to the release of a draft permit. [Eff 11/26/93; comp

OCT 26 1998] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-85 Compliance plan. (a) A compliance plan shall be submitted with every initial application for a covered source, temporary covered source, and general covered source permit, application for a covered source permit renewal, and application for a significant modification to a covered source, and at such other times as requested by the director.

(b) The owner or operator of a covered source shall submit to the director for approval a compliance plan which includes at a minimum the following information:

- (1) A description of the compliance status of the existing covered source or proposed source with respect to all the applicable requirements; and
- (2) The following statement or description and compliance schedule, as applicable:
 - (A) For applicable requirements with which the source is in compliance, a statement that the source is in compliance and will continue to comply with such requirements;
 - (B) For applicable requirements which become applicable during the permit term, a statement that the source on a timely basis will meet all such applicable requirements. The statement shall include documentation on the proposed method the owner or operator plans to initiate to obtain compliance; and a compliance schedule demonstrating that the source will meet such applicable requirement by the date specified in the applicable requirement. A detailed schedule shall

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be provided if required by the applicable requirement; or

- (C) For applicable requirements with which the source is not in compliance, a narrative description of how the source will achieve compliance with all such applicable requirements; and a detailed compliance schedule containing specific milestones of remedial measures to obtain compliance, allowing for an enforceable sequence of actions. Any compliance schedule shall resemble and shall be at least as stringent as any judicial consent decree or administrative order that applies to the source. The schedule shall supplement and shall not sanction noncompliance with the applicable requirements on which the schedule is based.

(c) If a compliance plan is to remedy a violation, a progress report certified pursuant to section 11-60.1-4 shall be submitted to the director no less frequently than every six months and shall include:

- (1) Dates for achieving the activities, milestones, or compliance, and dates when such activities, milestones, or compliance were achieved; and
- (2) An explanation of why any dates in the schedule of compliance were not or will not be met, and any preventive or corrective measures adopted. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-23; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661b; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-23; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661b; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-86 Compliance certification of covered sources. (a) A compliance certification shall be submitted with every initial application for a covered source, temporary covered source, and general covered source permit, application for any covered source permit renewal, and application for a significant

modification to a covered source, and at such other times as requested by the director. The responsible official of a covered source shall submit to the director and the Administrator a compliance certification which includes at a minimum the following information:

- (1) A detailed description of the methods to be used in determining compliance with all applicable requirements, including any monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements and test methods;
- (2) A schedule for submission of compliance certifications during the permit term; and
- (3) A statement indicating the source's compliance status with any applicable enhanced monitoring and compliance certification requirements, including the requirements of Section 114(a)(3) of the Act or any applicable monitoring and analysis provisions of Section 504(b) of the Act.

(b) During the permit term, the responsible official of a covered source shall also submit to the director and the Administrator at least every six months, or more frequently as set by any applicable requirement, a compliance certification which includes at a minimum the following information:

- (1) The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;
- (2) The compliance status;
- (3) Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;
- (4) The methods used for determining the compliance status of the source currently and over the reporting period;
- (5) Any additional information indicating the source's compliance status with any applicable enhanced monitoring and compliance certification including the requirements of Section 114(a)(3) of the Act or any applicable monitoring and analysis provisions of Section 504(b) of the Act; and
- (6) Any additional information as required by the director including information to determine compliance.

(c) The compliance certification may reference information contained in a previous compliance

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certification submittal to the director, provided such referenced information has been certified as being current and still applicable.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b), a compliance certification may be submitted once per year, or more frequently as set by any applicable requirement, if allowed by state statute. Other than the change in the submission period, this subsection does not affect any other requirement of subsection (b). [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-33; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661b, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-33; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661b, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-87 Transition period. (a) During the transition period, all owners or operators of an existing covered source shall submit to the director a complete initial covered source permit application according to the submission schedule in subsection (f).

(b) During the transition period, the owner or operator of a covered source who has applied for but has not received an authority to construct permit pursuant to repealed chapter 11-60 shall submit to the director a complete and timely covered source permit application (less any authority to construct application fee previously submitted). A covered source permit for the emission unit subject to the authority to construct permit application must be obtained prior to commencement of construction, modification, relocation, or operation.

(c) During the transition period, the owner or operator of a covered source in existence prior to March 21, 1972, or a covered source that has been exempt pursuant to repealed chapter 11-60, may continue to operate and shall not be in violation for failing to have a covered source permit, only if the owner or operator has submitted to the director a complete and timely covered source permit application, and any additional information necessary for the processing of the application, including the additional information specified in section 11-60.1-83(d). The owner or operator shall continue to operate in accordance with any applicable laws, regulations, or rules until the covered source permit is issued or denied.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (e), if an authority to construct or permit to operate expires prior to the issuance of the covered source permit, the owner or operator may continue to construct or operate only if the owner or operator has submitted to the director a complete and timely covered source permit application, and any additional information necessary for the processing of the application, including the additional information specified in section 11-60.1-83(d). The authority to construct or permit to operate shall continue to be in effect until the covered source permit is issued or denied, provided the owner or operator constructs or operates in accordance with the authority to construct or permit to operate, section 11-60.1-9, and any applicable laws, regulations, or rules in effect at the time of issuance of the authority to construct or permit to operate. Noncompliance with any condition of the authority to construct or permit to operate is considered a violation of this chapter.

(e) In the event an authority to construct or permit to operate expires prior to the required submission date for the initial application:

- (1) The owner or operator may continue construction or operation for the submittal period, provided the owner or operator constructs or operates in accordance with the expired authority to construct or permit to operate, section 11-60.1-9, and any applicable laws, regulations, or rules in effect at the time of issuance of the authority to construct or permit to operate; and
- (2) The owner or operator of the covered source may continue to construct or operate after the required submission date, provided the owner or operator meets the requirements of section 11-60.1-9 and has submitted to the director a complete and timely covered source permit application, and any additional information necessary for the processing of the application, including the additional information specified in section 11-60.1-83(d).

The authority to construct or permit to operate shall continue to be in effect until the covered source permit is issued or denied, provided the owner or operator constructs or operates in accordance with the authority to construct or permit to operate, section 11-60.1-9,

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and any applicable laws, regulations, or rules in effect at the time of issuance of the authority to construct or permit to operate. Noncompliance with any condition of the authority to construct or permit to operate is considered a violation of this chapter.

(f) All existing covered sources shall submit an initial covered source permit application according to the following submission schedule:

<u>SICC</u>	<u>Type of Covered Source</u>	<u>Number of months from effective date of this chapter when submission is due</u>
14	Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	Four months
32	Manufacturing stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	Four months
2951	Asphalt paving mixtures and blocks	Four months
2952	Asphalt felts and coatings	Four months
01	Agricultural production	Six months
07	Agricultural services	Six months
49	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	Eight months
	All others	Ten months

The director, upon written request from the owner or operator of a covered source, may extend the application submittal deadline if the director determines that reasonable justification exists for the extension. The written request for an extension shall be submitted at least thirty days prior to the required submission date and shall include the following information:

- (1) Justification for the extension, including a showing that reasonable effort and resources have been and are being utilized in the preparation of the application;
- (2) Description of the problems being encountered and the reasons for any delays

in meeting the application submittal deadline;

- (3) The current status of the covered source permit application; and
- (4) The projected completion date of the covered source application.

If the director disapproves an extension for initial application submittal, the owner or operator shall meet the scheduled submission date. Under no circumstances shall the deadline for submitting an initial covered source application be extended beyond twelve months from the effective date of this chapter.

(g) All covered source permit applications, compliance plans, compliance certifications, and filing fees shall be submitted in accordance with sections 11-60.1-83, 11-60.1-85, and 11-60.1-86 and subchapter 6. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-29, 342B-33; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661b; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-29, 342B-33; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661b; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-88 Action on applications submitted within one year of the effective date of this chapter. Except for applications for a new covered source or significant modification subject to the requirements of subchapter 7, during the transition period, the director shall approve, conditionally approve, or deny, annually, at least one-third of all complete covered source permit applications submitted within one year from the effective date of this chapter. The director, in writing, shall approve, conditionally approve, or deny an application for a new covered source or significant modification subject to the requirements of subchapter 7 within twelve months after receipt of a complete application. The director may prioritize the action on the applications submitted. At a minimum, the director shall provide for reasonable procedures and resources to assign priority to applications for any new construction or significant modification of a covered source. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-24; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661b; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-24; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661b; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

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§11-60.1-89 Permit term. (a) A covered source permit shall be issued for a fixed term of five years unless the owner or operator of the covered source requests a shorter term.

(b) A covered source permit shall be renewed for a fixed term of five years unless the owner or operator of the covered source requests a shorter term. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-21, 342B-25; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a; 42 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-21, 342B-25; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

Historical note: §11-60.1-89 is based substantially upon §11-60-48. [Eff 11/29/82; am, ren §11-60-36 and comp 4/14/86; am and comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-90 Permit content. The director shall consider and incorporate the following elements into all covered source permits, as applicable:

- (1) Emission limitations and standards, including operational requirements and limitations to assure compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of permit issuance;
- (2) Requirements regarding fugitive emissions regardless of whether the source category in question is included in the list of sources contained in the definition of "major source";
- (3) The origin of and authority for each term or condition and any differences in form as compared to the applicable requirement upon which the term or condition is based;
- (4) Permit term pursuant to section 11-60.1-89;
- (5) Requirements for the installation of devices, at the expense of the owner or operator, for the measurement or analysis of source emissions or ambient concentrations of air pollutants;
- (6) The requirement for source emissions tests or alternative methodology to determine compliance with the terms and conditions of the covered source permit, and applicable requirements. Source emission tests conducted or alternative methodology used

shall be at the expense of the owner or operator;

- (7) All monitoring and related recordkeeping and reporting requirements to assure compliance with all terms and conditions of the permit. Each covered source permit shall address the following with respect to monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting:
 - (A) All reporting, emissions monitoring and analysis procedures, or test methods, required pursuant to the applicable requirements, including any procedures or methods promulgated pursuant to Section 114(a)(3) or 504(b) of the Act;
 - (B) If the applicable requirement does not require periodic testing or instrumental or noninstrumental monitoring, periodic monitoring or recordkeeping sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that is representative of the source's compliance with the permit. Use of terms, test methods, units, averaging periods, and other statistical conventions used for these requirements shall be consistent with applicable requirements;
 - (C) Monitoring results expressed in units, averaging periods, and other statistical conventions consistent with the applicable requirements;
 - (D) Requirements concerning the use, maintenance, and installation of monitoring equipment. The installation, operation, and maintenance of the monitoring equipment shall be at the expense of the owner or operator;
 - (E) Appropriate monitoring methods;
 - (F) Monitoring records including:
 - (i) Place as defined in the permit, date, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - (ii) Dates the analyses were performed;
 - (iii) The name and address of the company or entity that performed the analyses;

- (iv) Analytical techniques or methods used;
 - (v) Analyses results; and
 - (vi) Operating conditions during the time of sampling or measurement;
 - (G) Other records including support information, such as calibration and maintenance records, original stripchart recordings or computer printouts for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and all other reports required by the director;
 - (H) A requirement for the retention of records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least five years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original stripchart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit;
 - (I) A requirement for submission of reports of any required monitoring at least every six months. Deviations from the permit requirements shall be clearly identified and addressed in these reports;
 - (J) A requirement for prompt reporting of deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit, the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. The term "prompt" shall be delineated on a permit-by-permit basis in relation to the degree and type of deviation likely to occur and the applicable requirements; and
 - (K) Provisions for the owner or operator to annually report in writing, emissions of hazardous air pollutants;
- (8) If requested by the owner or operator of a covered source, terms and conditions to

allow emissions trading within the facility pursuant to section 11-60.1-96, including provisions to insure compliance with all applicable requirements, and requiring the owner or operator to provide a minimum seven-day advance written notification to the Administrator and director prior to any proposed emissions trading;

- (9) Terms and conditions for reasonably anticipated operating scenarios identified by the source in the covered source permit application as approved by the director. Such terms and conditions shall include:
 - (A) A requirement that the owner or operator, contemporaneously with making a change from one operating scenario to another, record in a log at the permitted facility the scenario under which it is operating and, if required by any applicable requirement or the director, submit written notification to the director; and
 - (B) Provisions to ensure that the terms and conditions under each alternative scenario meet all applicable requirements;
- (10) General provisions including:
 - (A) A statement that the owner or operator shall comply with all the terms and conditions of the covered source permit and that any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of this chapter and the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, suspension, reopening, or amendment; or for denial of a permit renewal application;
 - (B) A severability clause to ensure the continued validity of the various permit requirements in the event of a challenge to any portion of the permit;
 - (C) A statement that it shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity to maintain

- compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit;
- (D) A statement that the permit may be terminated, suspended, reopened, or amended for cause pursuant to section 11-60.1-98, Hawaii Administrative Rules, and section 342B-27, HRS. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit termination, suspension, reopening, or amendment, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition;
 - (E) A statement that the permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege;
 - (F) A provision that, if construction is not commenced, continued or completed in accordance with section 11-60.1-9, the covered source permit for the subject emission unit shall become invalid;
 - (G) A provision that the owner or operator shall notify the director in writing of the anticipated date of initial start-up for each emission unit of a new covered source or significant modification not more than sixty days or less than thirty days prior to such date. The director shall also be notified in writing of the actual date of construction commencement and start-up within fifteen days after these dates;
 - (H) A statement that the owner or operator shall furnish in a timely manner any information or records requested in writing by the department to determine whether cause exists for terminating, suspending, reopening, or amending the permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the department copies of records required to be kept by the permit. For information claimed to be confidential, the director may require the permittee

to furnish such records not only to the department but also directly to the Administrator along with a claim of confidentiality;

- (I) A requirement that a copy of applicable correspondence or records submitted to the department be provided to the Administrator;
- (J) A provision for the designation of confidentiality of any records pursuant to section 11-60.1-14;
- (K) A requirement that the owner or operator shall submit fees in accordance with subchapter 6;
- (L) Certification requirements pursuant to section 11-60.1-4; and
- (M) A requirement that the owner or operator allow the director or an authorized representative, upon presentation of credentials or other documents required by law:
 - (i) To enter the owner or operator's premises where a source is located or emission-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit and inspect at reasonable times all facilities, equipment, including monitoring and air pollution control equipment, practices, operations, or records covered under the terms and conditions of the permit and request copies of records or copy records required by the permit; and
 - (ii) To sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters to assure compliance with the permit or applicable requirements;
- (11) Compliance plan and compliance certification submittal requirements pursuant to sections 11-60.1-85 and 11-60.1-86; and
- (12) Any other provision to assure compliance with all applicable requirements. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-28, 342B-29,

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342B-31, 342B-33, 342B-41; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661b, 7661c; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-28, 342B-29, 342B-31, 342B-33, 342B-41; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661b, 7661c; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-91 Temporary covered source permits.

(a) An owner or operator of a temporary covered source may apply for a temporary covered source permit. The owner or operator of the temporary covered source shall certify its intention to operate at various locations with the same equipment and similar operational methods.

(b) The application and issuance of a temporary covered source permit is subject to the same procedures and requirements for an initial application and issuance of a covered source permit, including the requirements of section 11-60.1-83. The initial location of the source shall be specified.

(c) On the draft temporary covered source permit, the director shall provide for public notice, including the method by which a public hearing can be requested, and an opportunity for public comment in accordance with section 11-60.1-99. Each notification shall identify the intent to operate at various locations, and the estimated number of location changes for the proposed term of the temporary covered source permit.

(d) The director shall provide a statement that sets forth the legal and factual bases for the draft temporary covered sources permit conditions (including references to the applicable statutory or regulatory provisions) to EPA and any other person requesting it.

(e) Each application and proposed temporary covered source permit shall be subject to EPA oversight in accordance with section 11-60.1-95.

(f) Upon issuance of the temporary covered source permit, the owner or operator shall submit all succeeding location changes to the director for approval at least thirty days or such lesser time as designated and approved by the director, prior to the change in location. The owner or operator shall submit sufficient information to enable the director to assess the air quality impact the temporary covered

source may have at the new location. Information submitted shall include:

- (1) Name, address, and phone number of:
 - (A) The company;
 - (B) The facility, if different from the company;
 - (C) The owner and owner's agent; and
 - (D) The plant site manager or other contact;
- (2) Temporary covered source permit identification number and expiration date;
- (3) Location map of the new temporary location, identifying the surrounding commercial, industrial, and residential developments;
- (4) Projected dates of operation at the new location; and
- (5) Certification that no modification will be made to the equipment, and operational methods will remain similar as permitted under the temporary covered source permit at the new location.

(g) The director shall not continue to act upon or consider a location change request, unless the following have been submitted:

- (1) All required information as identified in subsection (f);
- (2) Any additional information as requested by the director; and
- (3) Any applicable fees.

(h) Prior to any relocation, the director shall approve, conditionally approve, or deny in writing each location change. If the director denies a location change, the applicant may appeal the decision pursuant to chapter 91, HRS.

(i) With the exception of the initial location, if a source remains in any one location for longer than twelve consecutive months, the director may request an ambient air quality impact assessment of the source.

(j) At each of the authorized locations, the owner or operator shall operate in accordance with the temporary covered source permit and all applicable requirements. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**]
(Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-23, 342B-24, 342B-25, 342B-26, 342B-29; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661c, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-23, 342B-24, 342B-25, 342B-26, 342B-29;

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42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661c, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-92 Covered source general permits. (a) The director, at the director's sole discretion may, after providing for public notice, including the method by which a hearing can be requested, and an opportunity for public comment in accordance with section 11-60.1-99, issue a covered source general permit for similar nonmajor covered sources. The general covered source permit expiration date shall apply to all sources covered under this permit.

(b) The director shall establish criteria and conditional requirements in the covered source general permit by which nonmajor covered sources may qualify for the general permit. Nonmajor covered sources qualifying for a covered source general permit shall, at a minimum, have the same Standard Industrial Classification Code, similar equipment design and air pollution controls, and the same applicable requirements. Under no circumstances shall a general permit be considered for nonmajor covered sources requiring a case-by-case determination for air pollution control requirements (e.g. Best Available Control Technology Determination). The owner or operator of a covered source shall be subject to enforcement action for operating without a permit if the source is later determined not to qualify for the conditions and terms of the general permit.

(c) The owner or operator of a nonmajor covered source requesting coverage for some or all of its emission units under the terms and conditions of the covered source general permit must submit an application to the director on forms furnished by the director. The applicant shall submit sufficient information to enable the director to make a decision on the application and to evaluate the fee requirements specified in subchapter 6. Information submitted shall include:

- (1) Name, address, and phone number of:
 - (A) The company;
 - (B) The facility, if different from the company;
 - (C) The owner and owner's agent; and
 - (D) The plant site manager or other contact;

- (2) A description of the nature, location, design capacity, production capacity, production rates, fuels, fuel use, raw materials, and typical operating schedules to the extent needed to determine or regulate emissions; specifications and drawings showing the design of the source and plant layout; and a detailed description of all processes and products by Standard Industrial Classification Code;
- (3) Maximum emission rates, including fugitive emissions, of all regulated and hazardous air pollutants from each emissions unit. Emission rates shall be reported in pounds per hour and tons per year and in such terms necessary to establish compliance consistent with the applicable requirements and standard reference test methods. All supporting emission calculations and assumptions shall also be provided;
- (4) Identification and description of all points of emissions in sufficient detail to establish the basis for fees and applicability of requirements of this chapter and the Act. Information on stack parameters and any stack height limitations developed pursuant to Section 123 of the Act shall also be provided;
- (5) Identification and detailed description of air pollution control equipment and compliance monitoring devices or activities as planned by the owner or operator of the source and to the extent of available information, an estimate of emissions before and after controls;
- (6) Citation and description of all applicable requirements and a description of or reference to any applicable test method for determining compliance with each applicable requirement;
- (7) Current operational limitations or work practices, or for covered sources that have not yet begun operation, such limitations or practices which the owner or operator of the source plans to implement that affect emissions of any regulated or hazardous air pollutants at the source;

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- (8) All calculations and assumptions on which the information in paragraphs (2), (4), (5), and (7) is based;
 - (9) A detailed schedule for construction of the covered source, if applicable;
 - (10) If requested by the director, an assessment of the ambient air quality impact of the covered source. The assessment shall include all supporting data, calculations and assumptions, and a comparison with the NAAQS and state ambient air quality standards;
 - (11) If requested by the director, a risk assessment of the air quality related impacts caused by the covered source to the surrounding environment;
 - (12) If requested by the director, results of source emission testing, ambient air quality monitoring, or both;
 - (13) If requested by the director, information on other available control technologies;
 - (14) An explanation of all proposed exemptions from any applicable requirement;
 - (15) A list of insignificant activities pursuant to section 11-60.1-82(e) to (g);
 - (16) A compliance plan in accordance with section 11-60.1-85;
 - (17) A source compliance certification in accordance with section 11-60.1-86; and
 - (18) Other information:
 - (A) As required by any applicable requirement or as requested and deemed necessary by the director to make a decision on the application; and
 - (B) As may be necessary to implement and enforce other applicable requirements of the Act or of this chapter or to determine the applicability of such requirements.
- (d) The director shall not continue to act upon or consider an incomplete application. An application shall be determined to be complete only when all of the following have been complied with:
- (1) All information required and requested pursuant to subsection (c) has been submitted;

- (2) All documents requiring certification have been certified pursuant to section 11-60.1-4;
- (3) All applicable fees have been submitted; and
- (4) The director has certified that the application is complete.

(e) The director shall notify the applicant in writing whether the application is complete. Unless the director requests additional information or notifies the applicant of incompleteness within sixty days of receipt of an application, the application shall be deemed complete.

(f) During the processing of an application that has been determined or deemed complete if the director determines that additional information is necessary to evaluate or take final action on the application, the director may request such information in writing and set a reasonable deadline for a response.

(g) The director, in writing, shall approve or deny an application for coverage under a covered source general permit within six months after receipt of a complete application. An application for coverage under a general permit shall be approved only if the director determines that the source seeking coverage meets the criteria and conditional requirements established in the covered source general permit and will be in compliance with all the applicable requirements.

(h) The director may approve an application for coverage under a covered source general permit without repeating the public participation procedures, but such approval shall not be considered the final permit action for purposes of administrative and judicial review pursuant to section 11-60.1-100.

(i) The director shall provide a statement that sets forth the legal and factual bases for the draft permit conditions (including references to the applicable statutory or regulatory provisions) to EPA and any other person requesting it.

(j) Each application and proposed covered source general permit shall be subject to EPA oversight in accordance with section 11-60.1-95. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-23, 342B-24, 342B-25, 342B-26, 342B-29, 342B-33; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661b, 7661c, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-23, 342B-24, 342B-25, 342B-26, 342B-29, 342B-

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33; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661b, 7661c, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-93 Federally-enforceable permit terms and conditions. Terms and conditions included in a covered source permit, including any provision designed to limit a source's potential to emit, are federally enforceable unless such terms, conditions, or requirements are specifically designated as not federally enforceable. Those terms and conditions left undesignated shall become federally enforceable upon permit issuance provided the Administrator does not object during the forty-five-day review pursuant to section 11-60.1-95. [Eff 11/26/93; comp

OCT 26 1998] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-94 Transmission of information to the Administrator. (a) Except as provided in subsection (c), the director shall submit to the Administrator a copy of each proposed covered source permit and each final covered source permit.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), the owner or operator shall simultaneously submit to the Administrator a copy of all covered source permit applications, including any applications for a covered source permit renewal and permit amendment reflecting a proposed minor or significant modification submitted to the director.

(c) By agreement with the Administrator or pursuant to federal regulation, the director may waive the requirements of subsections (a) and (b), or submit summaries for specific categories of nonmajor covered sources.

(d) The department shall maintain records on all covered source permit applications, compliance plans, proposed and final permits, and other relevant information for a minimum of five years. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-24; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-24; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-95 EPA oversight. (a) Upon program approval, the director shall not issue a covered source permit, permit renewal, or permit amendment for minor and significant modifications, if the Administrator objects to its issuance in writing within forty-five days of receipt of the proposed covered source permit and all necessary supporting information.

(b) Upon program approval, the director shall submit to the Administrator an amended proposed covered source permit within ninety days after receipt of any written objection from the Administrator. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-24; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-24; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-96 Operational flexibility. (a) The director shall allow emissions trading and Section 502(b)(10) changes within a permitted facility without requiring a permit amendment, provided:

- (1) The emissions trading or Section 502(b)(10) changes are not modifications pursuant to any provision of Title I of the Act;
- (2) The emissions trading or Section 502(b)(10) changes do not exceed the emissions allowable under the permit;
- (3) The owner or operator of the covered source provides the Administrator and director a seven-day minimum advance written notification of the proposed emissions trading or Section 502(b)(10) changes; and
- (4) The following criteria are exclusively met for emissions trading within the permitted facility:
 - (A) An applicable requirement provides for the trading of emissions, or the trading of emissions is solely for the purpose of complying with a federally-enforceable emission cap that is established in the covered source permit independent of otherwise applicable requirements;
 - (B) The applicant requests such emissions trading provisions and includes in the

covered source permit application the proposed replicable procedures and permit terms and conditions that ensure the emission trades are quantifiable and enforceable;

- (C) The director has determined that the provisions for emissions trading ensure that emissions from each emission unit are quantifiable and enforceable; and
- (D) Any emissions trading is in compliance with all applicable requirements.

(b) The seven-day advance written notification of any proposed emissions trading shall include, at a minimum, the date on which the change will occur, a description of the changes in emissions that will result, the permit requirements with which the source will comply, and how the source will comply with the terms and conditions of the permit and the applicable requirements authorizing the trade.

(c) The seven-day advance written notification of any Section 502(b)(10) changes shall include, at a minimum, a brief description of the proposed change within the permitted facility, the date on which the change will occur, any change in emissions, and any permit term or condition that will no longer be applicable as a result of the change.

(d) The owner or operator of a covered source and the director shall attach all written notifications of proposed emissions trading and Section 502(b)(10) changes to their copy of the relevant permit. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-97 Emergency provision. (a) An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to any action brought for noncompliance with any technology-based emission limitation, if it can be demonstrated to the director through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

- (1) An emergency occurred and the owner or operator of the covered source can identify the cause or causes of the emergency;

- (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
- (3) During the period of the emergency, the owner or operator of the covered source took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emission that exceeded the emission limitations or other requirements in the covered source permit; and
- (4) The owner or operator of the covered source submitted notice of the emergency to the director within two working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice must contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken. Such notice shall satisfy the prompt reporting of deviations pursuant to section 11-60.1-90(7)(J).

(b) In any proceedings for enforcement action, the owner or operator of the covered source seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

(c) This emergency provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision in any applicable requirement. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**]
(Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-98 Permit reopening. (a) The director shall reopen and amend a covered source permit if the director determines that any one of the following circumstances exists:

- (1) Additional applicable requirements pursuant to the Act or this chapter become applicable to a major covered source with a remaining permit term of three or more years. Such permit reopening shall be completed not later than eighteen months after promulgation or adoption of the applicable requirement. No such permit reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, unless the expiration date of the original permit or

any of its terms and conditions has been extended pursuant to section 11-60.1-101;

- (2) The permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit; or
- (3) The permit must be terminated, suspended, or amended to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.

(b) Procedures to reopen and amend a covered source permit shall be the same as procedures which apply to initial permit issuance in accordance with section 11-60.1-83 and shall affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening shall be made as expeditiously as practicable.

(c) The director shall provide written notification to the permittee on the reopening of the permit indicating the basis for reopening at least thirty days prior to the reopening date, except that the director may provide a shorter time period if it is determined that immediate action on the reopening of the permit is required to prevent an imminent peril to public health and safety or the environment.

(d) If requested by the director, the owner or operator of a covered source shall submit a permit application or information related to the basis of the permit reopening or those provisions affected by the reopening within thirty days of receipt of the permit reopening notice. An extension for the application submittal may be granted by the director if the owner or operator can provide adequate written justification for such an extension.

(e) Upon program approval, if the Administrator notifies the director of any cause to terminate, suspend, reopen, or amend a permit, the director shall submit to the Administrator within ninety days of receipt of such written notification, or within such other times as required by the Administrator, a proposed determination of termination, suspension, reopening, or amendment as appropriate.

(f) Upon program approval, if the Administrator objects to the director's proposed determination, the director shall terminate, suspend, reopen, or amend the permit in accordance with the Administrator's objection within ninety days from receipt of a written objection. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**]

(Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-99 Public participation. (a) Except for administrative permit amendments and permit amendments reflecting minor modifications, the director shall provide for public notice, including the method by which a public hearing can be requested, and an opportunity for public comment on all draft covered source permits for initial issuance, for permit renewal, or for the significant modification of a covered source. Any person requesting a public hearing shall do so during the public comment period. Any request from a person for a public hearing shall indicate the interest of the person filing the request and the reasons why a public hearing is warranted.

(b) Procedures for public notice, public comment periods, and public hearings shall be as follows:

- (1) The director shall make available for public inspection in at least one location in the county affected by the proposed action, or in which the source is or would be located:
 - (A) Information on the subject matter;
 - (B) Information submitted by the applicant, except for that determined to be confidential pursuant to section 11-60.1-14;
 - (C) The department's analysis and proposed action; and
 - (D) Other information and documents determined to be appropriate by the department;
- (2) Notification of a public hearing shall be given at least thirty days in advance of the hearing date;
- (3) A public comment period shall be no less than thirty days following the date of the public notice, during which time interested persons may submit to the department written comments on:
 - (A) The subject matter;
 - (B) The application;
 - (C) The department's analysis;
 - (D) The proposed actions; and

- (E) Other considerations as determined to be appropriate by the department;
- (4) Notification of a public comment period or a public hearing shall be made:
 - (A) By publication in a newspaper which is printed and issued at least twice weekly in the county affected by the proposed action, or in which the source is or would be located;
 - (B) To persons on a mailing list developed by the director, including those who request in writing to be on the list; and
 - (C) If necessary by other means to assure adequate notice to the affected public;
- (5) Notice of public comment and public hearing shall identify:
 - (A) The affected facility;
 - (B) The name and address of the permittee;
 - (C) The name and address of the agency of the department processing the permit;
 - (D) The activity or activities involved in the permit action;
 - (E) The emissions change involved in any permit amendment reflecting a modification to the covered source;
 - (F) The name, address, and telephone number of a person from whom interested persons may obtain additional information, including copies of the draft permit, the application, all relevant supporting materials including any compliance plan, and monitoring and compliance certification reports, and all other materials available to the department that are relevant to the permit decision, except for information that is determined to be confidential, including information determined to be confidential pursuant to section 11-60.1-14;
 - (G) A brief description of the comment procedures;
 - (H) The time and place of any hearing that may be held, including a statement of procedures to request a hearing if one has not already been scheduled; and

- (I) The availability of the information listed in paragraph (1), and the location and times the information will be available for inspection; and
- (6) The director shall maintain a record of the commenters and the issues raised during the public participation process and shall provide this information to the Administrator upon request. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§92F-11, 92F-12, 342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-13, 342B-31; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661b; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§92F-11, 92F-12, 342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-13, 342B-31; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661b; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-100 Public petitions. (a) Upon program approval, persons may object to the issuance of any proposed covered source permit by petitioning the Administrator pursuant to 40 CFR Section 70.8(d).

(b) Upon program approval, if the Administrator objects to the proposed covered source permit as a result of a public petition, the director shall not issue the permit until the Administrator's objection has been resolved. However, a permit that was issued after the end of the forty-five-day review period and prior to the Administrator's objection, and except as provided in subsection (h), shall remain in effect at least until the objection is resolved. Upon program approval, if the Administrator amends or terminates the permit based on the public petition, the director may issue only an amended permit that satisfies the Administrator's objection. If an amended permit is issued by the director, the owner or operator of the source shall not be in violation of the requirement to have submitted a timely and complete application.

(c) The applicant and any person who participated in the public comment or hearing process and objects to the grant or denial of a covered source permit or permit amendment may petition the department for a contested case hearing by submitting a written request to the director.

(d) The petition shall be based solely upon objections to the covered source permit that were raised with reasonable specificity during the public

participation process, unless the petitioner demonstrates that it was impracticable to raise such objections; for example, the grounds for such objections arose after the public participation process.

(e) Any petitioner shall file a petition for a contested case hearing within ninety days of the date of the department's approval or disapproval of the proposed draft permit.

(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (e), if based solely on objections which were impracticable to raise during the public participation process, a petition for a contested case hearing may be filed up to ninety days after the objections could be reasonably raised.

(g) Except as provided in subsection (h), any covered source permit that has been issued shall not be invalidated by a petition for a contested case hearing. If an amended covered source permit is issued by the director, the owner or operator of the source shall not be in violation of the requirement to have submitted a timely and complete application.

(h) The effective date of a covered source permit for a new covered source or significant modification subject to the requirements of subchapter 7 shall be as specified in 40 CFR Part 124.15.

(i) Any person may petition for a contested case hearing for the director's failure to take final action on an application for a covered source permit, covered source permit renewal, or covered source permit amendment within the time required by this chapter. Such petition shall be submitted in writing and may be filed any time before the director issues a proposed draft permit or denies the application for a covered source permit, covered source permit renewal, or covered source permit amendment.

(j) Any person aggrieved by a final administrative decision and order, including the denial of any contested case hearing, may petition for judicial review pursuant to section 91-14, HRS. A petition for judicial review shall be filed no later than thirty days after service of the certified copy of the final administrative decision and order. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-101 Covered source permit renewal applications. (a) Every application and issuance of a covered source permit renewal is subject to the same requirements for an initial application of a covered source permit including requirements of section 11-60.1-83. Applications shall be submitted to the director on forms furnished by the director. The applicant shall submit sufficient information to enable the director to make a decision on the application and to determine the fee requirements specified in subchapter 6. Information submitted shall include:

- (1) Name, address, and phone number of:
 - (A) The company;
 - (B) The facility, if different from the company;
 - (C) The owner and owner's agent; and
 - (D) The plant site manager or other contact;
- (2) Statement certifying that no changes have been made in the design or operation of the source as proposed in the initial and any subsequent covered source permit applications. If changes have occurred or are being proposed, the applicant shall provide a description of those changes such as work practices, operations, equipment design, and monitoring procedures, including the affected applicable requirements associated with the changes and the corresponding information to determine the applicability of all applicable requirements;
- (3) A compliance plan in accordance with section 11-60.1-85;
- (4) A source compliance certification in accordance with section 11-60.1-86; and
- (5) Other information:
 - (A) As required by any applicable requirement or as requested and deemed necessary by the director to make a decision on the application; and
 - (B) As may be necessary to implement and enforce other applicable requirements of the Act or of this chapter or to determine the applicability of such requirements.

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(b) Each application for permit renewal shall be submitted to the director a minimum of twelve months prior to the date of permit expiration.

(c) The director shall not continue to act upon or consider an incomplete application. An application shall be determined to be complete only when all of the following have been complied with:

- (1) All information required and requested pursuant to subsection (a) has been submitted;
- (2) All documents requiring certification have been certified pursuant to section 11-60.1-4;
- (3) All applicable fees have been submitted; and
- (4) The director has certified that the application is complete.

(d) The director shall notify the applicant in writing whether the application is complete. Unless the director requests additional information or notifies the applicant of incompleteness within sixty days of receipt of an application, the application shall be deemed complete.

(e) During the processing of an application that has been determined or deemed complete, if the director determines that additional information is necessary to evaluate or take final action on the application, the director may request such information in writing and set a reasonable deadline for a response. As set forth in section 11-60.1-82, the covered source ability to operate and the validity of the covered source permit shall continue beyond the permit expiration date until the final permit is issued or denied, provided the applicant submits all additional information within the reasonable deadline specified by the director.

(f) Except for applications for renewal for coverage under a covered source general permit, the director, in writing, shall approve, conditionally approve, or deny an application for renewal of a covered source permit within twelve months after receipt of a complete application. If the application for renewal has not been approved or denied within twelve months after a complete application is received, the covered source permit and all its terms and conditions shall remain in effect and not expire until the application for renewal has been approved or denied and provided the applicant has submitted any

additional information within the reasonable deadline specified by the director.

(g) For applications for renewal requesting coverage under a covered source general permit, the director shall approve or deny an application for renewal within six months after receipt of a complete application. If the application for renewal has not been approved or denied within six months after a complete application is received, the coverage under the covered source general permit and all its terms and conditions shall remain in effect and not expire until the application for renewal has been approved or denied and provided the applicant has submitted any additional information within the reasonable deadline specified by the director.

(h) A covered source permit renewal application shall be approved only if the director determines that the operation of the covered source will be in compliance with all applicable requirements.

(i) The director shall provide for public notice, including the method by which a public hearing can be requested, and an opportunity for public comment on the draft covered source permit renewal in accordance with section 11-60.1-99.

(j) The director shall provide a statement that sets forth the legal and factual bases for the draft permit conditions (including references to the applicable statutory or regulatory provisions) to EPA and any other person requesting it.

(k) Each application for renewal and proposed covered source permit shall be subject to EPA oversight in accordance with section 11-60.1-95. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-13, 342B-22, 342B-23, 342B-24, 342B-25, 342B-26, 342B-33; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661b, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-13, 342B-22, 342B-23, 342B-24, 342B-25, 342B-26, 342B-33; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661b, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-102 Administrative permit amendment.

(a) The director, on the director's sole motion or upon written request from the owner or operator of a covered source, may issue an administrative permit amendment.

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(b) Except for a request to consolidate two or more covered source permits into one or to change ownership or operational control, an owner or operator requesting an administrative permit amendment may make the requested change immediately upon submittal of the request.

(c) Within sixty days of receipt of a written request for an administrative permit amendment, the director shall take final action on the request and may amend the permit without providing notice to the public provided the director designates any such permit amendments as having been made pursuant to this section.

(d) The department shall submit a copy of the amended covered source permit to the Administrator. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-27; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-27; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-103 Applications for minor modifications. (a) Every application for a minor modification to a covered source shall be submitted to the director on forms furnished by the director. The applicant shall submit sufficient information to enable the director to make a decision on the application and to determine the fee requirements specified in subchapter 6. Information submitted shall include:

- (1) A clear description of all changes;
- (2) A statement of why the modification is determined to be minor, and a request that minor modification procedures be used;
- (3) Maximum emission rates, including fugitive emissions, of all regulated and hazardous air pollutants resulting from the change. Emission rates shall be reported in pounds per hour and tons per year and in such terms necessary to establish compliance consistent with applicable requirements and standard reference test methods. All supporting emission calculations and assumptions shall also be provided;

- (4) The identification of any new applicable requirements that will apply if the minor modification occurs;
- (5) The suggested changes to permit terms or conditions;
- (6) Certification by a responsible official that the proposed modification meets the criteria for minor modification;
- (7) All information submitted with the application for the initial covered source permit or any subsequent application for a covered source permit. The owner or operator may reference information contained in a previous application submittal, provided such referenced information has been certified as being current and still applicable; and
- (8) Other information, as required by any applicable requirement or as requested and deemed necessary by the director to make a decision on the application.

(b) The director shall not continue to act upon or consider an incomplete application. An application shall be determined to be complete only when all of the following have been complied with:

- (1) All information required and requested pursuant to subsection (a) has been submitted;
- (2) All documents requiring certification have been certified pursuant to section 11-60.1-4; and
- (3) All applicable fees have been submitted.

(c) The director shall notify the applicant in writing whether the application is complete. Unless the director requests additional information or notifies the applicant of incompleteness within thirty days of receipt of an application, the application shall be deemed complete.

(d) During the processing of an application, if the director determines that additional information is necessary to evaluate or take final action on the application, the director may request such information in writing and set a reasonable deadline for a response.

(e) Within ninety days of receipt of a complete application for a minor modification, or upon program approval, within fifteen days after the end of the

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Administrator's forty-five-day review period, whichever is later, the director in writing shall:

- (1) Amend the permit to reflect the minor modification as proposed;
- (2) Deny the minor modification;
- (3) Determine that the requested modification does not meet the minor modification criteria, and should be reviewed under the significant modification procedures; or
- (4) Upon program approval, amend the proposed permit and resubmit the amendment to EPA for reevaluation.

(f) An application for a minor modification to a covered source shall be approved only if the director determines that the minor modification will be in compliance with all applicable requirements.

(g) The director shall provide a statement that sets forth the legal and factual bases for the proposed permit conditions (including references to the applicable statutory or regulatory provisions) to EPA and any other person requesting it.

(h) Each application and proposed permit reflecting the minor modification to a covered source shall be subject to EPA oversight in accordance with section 11-60.1-95. [Eff 11/26/93; comp

OCT 26 1998] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-23, 342B-24, 342B-25; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-23, 342B-24, 342B-25; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-104 Applications for significant modifications. (a) Every application for a significant modification to a covered source is subject to the same requirements as for an initial covered source permit application pursuant to 11-60.1-83 as it pertains to the proposed significant modification. Applications shall be submitted to the director on forms furnished by the director. The applicant shall submit sufficient information to enable the director to make a decision on the application and to determine the fee requirements specified in subchapter 6. Information submitted shall include:

- (1) The name, address, and phone number of:
 - (A) The company;

- (B) The facility, if different from the company;
 - (C) The owner and owner's agent; and
 - (D) The plant site manager or other contact;
- (2) A description of the significant modification, identifying all proposed changes, including any changes to the source operations, work practices, equipment design, source emissions, or any monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting procedures;
 - (3) A description of the nature, location, design capacity, production capacity, production rates, fuels, fuel use, raw materials, and typical operating schedules to the extent needed to determine or regulate emissions of any proposed addition or modification of any source of emissions; specifications and drawings showing the design of the source and plant layout; a detailed description of all processes and products by Standard Industrial Classification Code affected by the proposed modification; reasonably anticipated alternative operating scenarios, and processes and products by Standard Industrial Classification Code associated with each alternative operating scenario affected by the proposed modification;
 - (4) Information to define permit terms and conditions for any proposed emissions trading within the facility pursuant to section 11-60.1-96;
 - (5) Maximum emissions rates, including fugitive emissions, of all regulated and hazardous air pollutants and all air pollutants for which the source is major from each emissions unit related to the modification. Emission rates shall be reported in pounds per hour and tons per year and in such terms necessary to establish compliance consistent with the applicable requirements and standard reference test methods. All supporting emission calculations and assumptions shall also be provided;
 - (6) Identification and description of all points of emissions in sufficient detail to

establish the basis for fees and applicability of requirements of this chapter and the Act. Information on stack parameters and any stack height limitations developed pursuant to Section 123 of the Act shall also be provided;

- (7) Identification and detailed description of air pollution control equipment and compliance monitoring devices or activities as planned by the owner or operator of the source or modification, and to the extent of available information, an estimate of emissions before and after controls;
- (8) Citation and description of all applicable requirements, and a description of or reference to any applicable test method for determining compliance with each applicable requirement;
- (9) Operational limitations or work practices which the owner or operator of the source plans to implement that affect emissions of any regulated or hazardous air pollutants at the source;
- (10) All calculations and assumptions on which the information in paragraphs (3), (6), (7), and (9) is based;
- (11) A detailed schedule for construction of the source or modification;
- (12) For significant modifications which increase the emissions of any air pollutant or result in the emission of any air pollutant not previously emitted, an assessment of the ambient air quality impact of the covered source with the inclusion of any available background air quality data. The assessment shall include all supporting data, calculations and assumptions, and a comparison with the NAAQS and state ambient air quality standards;
- (13) For new covered sources or significant modifications subject to the requirements of subchapter 7, all analyses, assessments, monitoring, and other application requirements of subchapter 7;
- (14) If requested by the director, a risk assessment of the air quality related impacts caused by the covered source or

significant modification to the surrounding environment;

- (15) If requested by the director, results of source emission testing, ambient air quality monitoring, or both;
- (16) If requested by the director, information on other available control technologies;
- (17) An explanation of all proposed exemptions from any applicable requirement;
- (18) A list of any new insignificant activities pursuant to section 11-60.1-82(e) to (g);
- (19) A compliance plan in accordance with section 11-60.1-85;
- (20) A source compliance certification in accordance with section 11-60.1-86; and
- (21) Other information:
 - (A) As required by any applicable requirement or as requested and deemed necessary by the director to make a decision on the application; and
 - (B) As may be necessary to implement and enforce other applicable requirements of the Act or of this chapter or to determine the applicability of such requirements.

(b) The director shall not continue to act upon or consider an incomplete application. An application shall be determined to be complete only when all of the following have been complied with:

- (1) All information required and requested pursuant to subsection (a) has been submitted;
- (2) All documents requiring certification have been certified pursuant to section 11-60.1-4;
- (3) All applicable fees have been submitted; and
- (4) The director has certified that the application is complete.

(c) The director shall notify the applicant in writing whether the application is complete:

- (1) For the requirements of subchapter 7, thirty days after receipt of the application; and
- (2) For the requirements of subchapter 5, sixty days after receipt of the application. For purposes of this paragraph, the date of receipt of an application for a new covered source or significant modification subject

to the requirements of subchapter 7 shall be the date the application is determined to be complete for the requirements of subchapter 7.

Unless the director requests additional information or notifies the applicant of incompleteness within sixty days after receipt of an application pursuant to subsection (c)(2), the application shall be deemed complete for the requirements of subchapter 5.

(d) During the processing of an application that has been determined or deemed complete if the director determines that additional information is necessary to evaluate or take final action on the application, the director may request such information in writing and set a reasonable deadline for a response.

(e) Except as provided in section 11-60.1-88 and subsections (f) and (g), the director, in writing, shall approve, conditionally approve, or deny an application for a significant modification within eighteen months after receipt of a complete application.

(f) The director, in writing, shall approve, conditionally approve, or deny an application containing an early reduction demonstration pursuant to Section 112(i)(5) of the Act, and upon program approval, within nine months after receipt of a complete application.

(g) The director, in writing, shall approve, conditionally approve, or deny an application for a new covered source or significant modification subject to the requirements of subchapter 7 within twelve months after receipt of a complete application.

(h) The director shall provide reasonable procedures and resources to complete the review of the majority of the applications for a significant modification within nine months after receipt of a complete application. An application for significant modification shall be approved only if the director determines that the significant modification will be in compliance with all applicable requirements.

(i) The director shall provide for public notice, including the method by which a public hearing can be requested, and an opportunity for public comment on the draft significant modification to the covered source in accordance with section 11-60.1-99.

(j) The director shall provide a statement that sets forth the legal and factual bases for the draft

permit conditions (including references to the applicable statutory or regulatory provisions) to EPA and any other person requesting it.

(k) Each application for a significant modification, and the proposed covered source permit reflecting the significant modification shall be subject to EPA oversight in accordance with section 11-60.1-95. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**]
(Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-13, 342B-23, 342B-24, 342B-25, 342B-29, 342B-33; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661b, 7661c, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-13, 342B-23, 342B-24, 342B-25, 342B-29, 342B-33; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a, 7661b, 7661c, 7661d; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

SUBCHAPTER 6

FEEES FOR COVERED SOURCES, NONCOVERED SOURCES,
AND AGRICULTURAL BURNING

§11-60.1-111 Definitions. As used in this subchapter:

"Actual emissions" means the actual rate of emissions of a regulated or hazardous air pollutant from a stationary source. Actual emissions for a time period as specified by the director shall equal the average rate in pounds per hour at which the stationary source actually emitted the pollutant during the specified time period, and which is representative of the source's actual operation. The director shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of the actual operation of a source. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the source's actual operating hours, production rates, and amounts of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period. Other parameters may be used in the calculation of actual emissions if approved by the director.

"Air permit application" means a noncovered or covered source permit application.

"Air permit program" means the program established pursuant to part III of chapter 342B, HRS, and this chapter.

"Air toxic pollutant" means any hazardous air pollutant listed in Section 112(b) of the Act, and any other hazardous air pollutant designated by this chapter.

"Air toxic source" means:

- (1) A major covered source that emits any hazardous air pollutant, except radionuclides, in the aggregate of ten tons per year or more, or twenty-five tons per year or more of any combination;
- (2) A nonmajor covered source that is subject to an emission standard or other requirement for hazardous air pollutants approved pursuant to Section 112 of the Act, with the exception of those sources solely subject to regulations or requirements approved pursuant to Section 112(r) of the Act; or

- (3) A noncovered source that emits one ton per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant.

"Allowable emission rate" means the quantity of regulated or hazardous air pollutant per unit of time that is allowed to be emitted under an air permit limitation or an applicable requirement that establishes an emission limit.

"Annual fee" means the fee assessed to each owner or operator of a stationary source on an annual basis.

"AP-42" means EPA's compilation of air pollutant emission factors, Volume 1: Stationary Point and Area Sources, Fourth Edition, September 1985, and its associated supplements and appendices.

"Application fee" means the fee assessed to an owner or operator of:

- (1) A stationary source upon the filing of any air permit application; or
- (2) An agricultural operation upon the filing of any agricultural burning permit application.

"Covered source permit application" means an application for an initial covered source permit, a renewal of a covered source permit, a permit amendment for any modification to a covered source, or the written request filed for a change in location of a temporary covered source, or an administrative permit amendment to a covered source permit.

"Fee worksheets" means the forms provided by the director to aid the owner or operator of a stationary source in the calculation of annual fees.

"Major modification" has the same meaning as in section 11-60.1-131.

"Minor modification" has the same meaning as in section 11-60.1-81.

"Non-air toxic pollutant" means any pollutant that is not an air toxic pollutant.

"Non-air toxic source" means a stationary source that is not an air toxic source.

"Noncovered source permit application" means an application for an initial noncovered source permit, a renewal of a noncovered source permit, a permit amendment for any modification to a noncovered source, or the written request for a change in location of a temporary noncovered source, or an administrative permit amendment to a noncovered source permit.

"Nonmajor modification" means any physical change in or change in method of operation of a major

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stationary source that is not classified as a major modification.

"PSD source" means a source subject to the requirements of subchapter 7.

"Significant modification" has the same meaning as in section 11-60.1-81.

"Valid noncovered source permit" means a permit issued to an owner or operator of a noncovered source pursuant to this chapter that has not expired or remains valid pursuant to section 11-60.1-62(b).

"Verifiable documentation" means a record, certified pursuant to section 11-60.1-4, that best substantiates the operating characteristic or parameters of a stationary source. Records identified as verifiable documentation may include fuel usage records, production records, or other records that can be substantiated through the use of non-resetting fuel or hour meters, appropriate testing, and other methods or devices, as required or deemed acceptable by the director. Records may be deemed unacceptable by the director if found to be erroneous, incomplete, inaccurate, or inconsistent. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

§11-60.1-112 General fee provisions for covered sources. (a) Every applicant for a covered source permit shall pay application fees as set forth in section 11-60.1-113.

(b) Every owner or operator of a covered source shall pay annual fees as set forth in section 11-60.1-114.

(c) All application and annual fees collected pursuant to this chapter shall be used to cover the direct and indirect costs to develop, support, and administer the air permit program.

(d) All application fees for covered sources shall be submitted by check or money order made payable to the Clean Air Special Fund-COV, and are not refundable.

(e) All annual fees for covered sources required by this chapter shall be submitted by check or money order, made payable to:

(1) The Clean Air Special Fund-COV, for fees determined by the dollar per ton charge

pursuant to sections 11-60.1-114(i)(1), (2) and (4), and (j); and

- (2) The Clean Air Special Fund-NON, for fees determined by the dollar per ton charge pursuant to section 11-60.1-114(i)(3) and (j);

and are not refundable.

(f) Checks returned for any reason (e.g. insufficient funds, closed account, etc.) shall be considered a failure to pay. Returned checks are subject to an additional \$50 handling charge. If a returned check results in a late payment, the owner or operator shall be assessed a late payment penalty in accordance with section 11-60.1-114(m).

(g) The department shall reevaluate the provisions of this subchapter at least every three years to ensure that adequate fees are being generated to cover the direct and indirect costs to develop, support, and administer the air permit program. Notwithstanding the fee adjustments pursuant to section 11-60.1-114(j), and fee waivers allowed in paragraph (h) below, if fee adjustments are required based on the director's reevaluation, the director shall afford the opportunity for public comment in accordance with chapters 91 and 342B, HRS.

(h) With EPA's approval, the director may waive annual fees due from owners or operators of covered sources for the following calendar year, provided that funds in excess of \$6 million will exist in the Clean Air Special Fund-COV account as of the end of the current calendar year. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to allow a waiver of any application fees, or a waiver of any other requirements under this chapter, including reporting requirements, such as annual emissions reporting. The owner or operator of a covered source shall continue to report the source's actual emissions of regulated air pollutants, including air toxics, in tons per year. The emissions report shall show the method, assumptions, emissions factors, and calculations used to obtain the tons per year emissions of each regulated air pollutant. The reporting of annual emissions shall be submitted within the time frame specified in the applicable permit. [Eff 11/26/93; am and comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-29; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a; 40 C.F.R.

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Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-29; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-113 Application fees for covered sources. (a) Application fees shall be submitted with the covered source permit application and shall not be refunded or applied to any subsequent application. No covered source permit application shall be deemed complete unless the application fee is paid in full.

(b) The fee schedule for filing a covered source permit application shall be as follows:

(1) PSD sources:

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|---|-----------|
| (A) Initial permit for an existing covered source | \$ 4,000 |
| (B) Initial permit for a new covered source | \$ 10,000 |
| (C) Renewal | \$ 3,000 |
| (D) Administrative permit amendment | \$ 100 |
| (E) Nonmajor modification | \$ 3,000 |
| (F) Major modification | \$ 10,000 |

(2) Major covered sources:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (A) Initial permit for an existing covered source | \$ 4,000 |
| (B) Initial permit for a new covered source | \$ 4,000 |
| (C) Renewal | \$ 3,000 |
| (D) Administrative permit amendment | \$ 100 |
| (E) Minor modification | \$ 200 |
| (F) Significant modification resulting in an increase of emissions less than forty tpy of any regulated air pollutant other than hazardous air pollutants, or an increase of emissions less than one tpy of any hazardous air pollutant | \$ 1,000 |
| (G) Significant modification resulting in an increase of emissions greater than or equal to forty tpy of any regulated air pollutant other than hazardous air pollutants, or an increase of emissions greater | |

- | | | |
|-----|---|----------|
| | than or equal to one tpy of
any hazardous air pollutant | \$ 2,000 |
| (3) | Nonmajor covered sources: | |
| (A) | Initial permit for an
existing covered source | \$ 1,000 |
| (B) | Initial permit for a new
covered source | \$ 1,000 |
| (C) | Renewal | \$ 500 |
| (D) | Administrative permit
amendment | \$ 100 |
| (E) | Minor modification | \$ 100 |
| (F) | Significant modification
resulting in an increase of
emissions less than forty tpy
of any regulated air
pollutant other than hazardous
air pollutants, or an increase
of emissions less than one tpy
of any hazardous air pollutant | \$ 500 |
| (G) | Significant modification
resulting in an increase of
emissions greater than or equal
to forty tpy of any regulated
air pollutant other than
hazardous air pollutants, or an
increase of emissions greater
than or equal to one tpy of
any hazardous air pollutant | \$ 1,000 |
| (4) | Temporary covered sources: | |
| (A) | Initial permit for a non-air
toxic source | \$ 1,000 |
| (B) | Initial permit for an air
toxic source | \$ 3,000 |
| (C) | Change in location for a
non-air toxic source | \$ 100 |
| (D) | Change in location for an air
toxic source | \$ 1,000 |
| (E) | Administrative permit
amendment | \$ 100 |
| (F) | Minor modification for a
non-air toxic source | \$ 100 |
| (G) | Minor modification for an air
toxic source | \$ 200 |
| (H) | Significant modification for a
non-air toxic source resulting
in an increase of emissions less
than forty tpy of any regulated | |

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------|
| | air pollutant other than hazardous air pollutants, or an increase of emissions less than one tpy of any hazardous air pollutant | \$ 500 |
| (I) | Significant modification for a non-air toxic source resulting in an increase of emissions greater than or equal to forty tpy of any regulated air pollutant other than hazardous air pollutants, or an increase of emissions greater than or equal to one tpy of any hazardous air pollutant | \$ 1,000 |
| (J) | Significant modification for an air toxic source resulting in an increase of emissions less than one tpy of any hazardous air pollutant, or an increase of emissions less than forty tpy of any regulated air pollutant other than hazardous air pollutants | \$ 1,000 |
| (K) | Significant modification for an air toxic source resulting in an increase of emissions greater than or equal to one tpy of any hazardous air pollutant, or an increase of emissions greater than or equal to forty tpy of any regulated air pollutant other than hazardous air pollutants | \$ 2,000 |
| (5) | Sources seeking coverage under a general covered source permit: | |
| (A) | Initial permit for a non-air toxic source | \$ 200 |
| (B) | Initial permit for an air toxic source | \$ 200 |
| (C) | Renewal for a non-air toxic source | \$ 100 |
| (D) | Renewal for an air toxic source | \$ 100 |
| (6) | Major air toxic sources: | |
| (A) | Initial permit | \$ 5,000 |
| (B) | Renewal | \$ 4,000 |

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|-----|---|----|-------|
| (C) | Administrative permit amendment | \$ | 100 |
| (D) | Minor modification | \$ | 200 |
| (E) | Significant modification resulting in an increase of emissions less than one tpy of any hazardous air pollutant, or an increase of emissions less than forty tpy of any regulated air pollutant other than hazardous air pollutants | \$ | 1,000 |
| (F) | Significant modification resulting in an increase of emissions greater than or equal to one tpy of any hazardous air pollutant, or an increase of emissions greater than or equal to forty tpy of any regulated air pollutant other than hazardous air pollutants | \$ | 3,000 |
- (7) Nonmajor air toxic sources:
- | | | | |
|-----|---|----|-------|
| (A) | Initial permit | \$ | 3,000 |
| (B) | Renewal | \$ | 2,000 |
| (C) | Administrative permit amendment | \$ | 100 |
| (D) | Minor modification | \$ | 200 |
| (E) | Significant modification resulting in an increase of emissions less than one tpy of any hazardous air pollutant, or an increase of emissions less than forty tpy of any regulated air pollutant other than hazardous air pollutants | \$ | 1,000 |
| (F) | Significant modification resulting in an increase of emissions greater than or equal to one tpy of any hazardous air pollutant, or an increase of emissions greater than or equal to forty tpy of any regulated air pollutant other than hazardous air pollutants | \$ | 2,000 |
- (c) If a covered source can be categorized under two or more types of sources listed in the fee schedule, the owner or operator of that source shall

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pay the highest application fee that is applicable to the source.

(d) If a modification changes the classification of a source, the modification fees shall no longer apply. The fee associated with the initial permit for the new source category shall apply. For example, a modification to a nonmajor covered source which triggers a major covered source review shall be subject to the fees associated with the initial permit for a new major covered source and not to the fees associated with a nonmajor covered source modification.

(e) Application fees for an administrative permit amendment shall be assessed only if the administrative change is requested by the owner or operator of the covered source. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-29; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-29; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-114 Annual fees for covered sources.

(a) Except as specified in section 11-60.1-112(h), annual fees shall be paid in full within sixty days after the end of each calendar year and within thirty days after the permanent discontinuance of the covered source.

(b) The director, upon written request from the owner or operator of a covered source, may extend the annual fee submittal deadline if the director determines that reasonable justification exists for the extension. The written request for an extension shall be submitted at least fifteen days prior to the required submission due date, unless the director with reasonable justification approves a lesser period, and shall include the following information:

- (1) Justification for the extension, including a showing that reasonable effort and resources have been and are being utilized in the calculation of annual emissions and the corresponding annual fee as calculated pursuant to this section;
- (2) Description of the problems being encountered and reasons for any delays in meeting the annual fee deadline;

- (3) The current status of emission calculations;
and
- (4) The projected date of submitting the annual
fee.

If the director disapproves an extension for the annual fee submittal, the owner or operator shall pay the required annual fees within thirty days of receipt of the disapproval notification or the original submittal deadline, whichever is later. If the director approves an extension for the annual fee submittal, the owner or operator shall pay the required annual fees by the extended approved date. Any part of the annual fee that is not paid within the required time shall at once be assessed the late penalty fee pursuant to subsection (m).

(c) Annual fees due within sixty days after the end of each calendar year shall be based upon the tons of regulated air pollutants emitted during the prior calendar year in which the annual fees are due.

(d) Annual fees due within thirty days after the permanent discontinuance of the covered source shall be based upon the tons of regulated air pollutants emitted after the last calendar year for which annual fees were paid.

(e) Annual fees shall be assessed for each ton of regulated air pollutant emitted by a covered source except for:

- (1) Carbon monoxide emissions;
- (2) Fugitive emissions if fugitive emissions are not included in the applicable requirements or AP-42;
- (3) Emissions from insignificant activities listed in subsections 11-60.1-82(f) and (g) that are not regulated under any covered source permit; and
- (4) Each ton of each regulated air pollutant calculated in excess of four thousand tons per year.

(f) The submittal of annual fees determined by the dollar per ton charge pursuant to subsections (i)(1) and (3) shall be only for calendar year 1994 for all regulated non-air toxic pollutants and those air toxic pollutant emissions classified as volatile organic compounds or total suspended particulate matter emitted during calendar year 1993. The submittal of annual fees determined by the dollar per ton charge pursuant to subsections (i)(2) and (3)

shall be for calendar year 1995 for all regulated non-air toxic pollutants and those air toxic pollutant emissions classified as volatile organic compounds or total suspended particulate matter emitted during calendar year 1994. The submittal of annual fees determined by the dollar per ton charge pursuant to subsections (i)(2) and (3), and (j) shall begin in calendar year 1996 and continue thereafter for all regulated non-air toxic pollutants and those air toxic pollutant emissions classified as volatile organic compounds or total suspended particulate matter emitted during the respective calendar year before.

(g) The submittal of annual fees determined by the dollar per ton charge pursuant to subsections (i)(4) and (j) shall begin in calendar year 2001 and continue thereafter for all regulated air toxic pollutants emitted during the respective calendar year before.

(h) The annual fee assessed for each regulated air pollutant shall be determined by multiplying the appropriate dollar per ton charge pursuant to subsections (i) and (j) by the covered source emissions in tons per year for each regulated air pollutant.

(i) The dollar per ton charge for each regulated air pollutant emitted by a covered source shall be as follows:

- (1) Non-air toxic pollutant emissions and those air toxic pollutant emissions classified as volatile organic compounds or total suspended particulate matter - \$37 per ton (made payable to the Clean Air Special Fund-COV);
- (2) Non-air toxic pollutant emissions and those air toxic pollutant emissions classified as volatile organic compounds or total suspended particulate matter - \$39 per ton (made payable to the Clean Air Special Fund-COV);
- (3) Non-air toxic pollutant emissions and those air toxic pollutant emissions classified as volatile organic compounds or total suspended particulate matter -\$4 per ton (made payable to the Clean Air Special Fund-NON); and

- (4) Air toxic pollutant emissions - to be set by rulemaking for regulated air toxic pollutants emitted during 2000.

(j) On January 1, 1995, and at the beginning of each subsequent year, the previous dollar per ton charge shall be adjusted by the percentage, if any, by which the consumer price index for the last calendar year exceeds the consumer price index for the calendar year before. The consumer price index for any calendar year is the average of the consumer price index for all urban consumers published by the United States Department of Labor, as of the close of the twelve-month period ending on August 31 of each calendar year. The adjusted annual fee shall be applied to those emissions emitted during the same calendar year.

(k) The emissions in tons per year shall be determined in accordance with section 11-60.1-115.

(l) The minimum annual fee shall be \$1000 for each covered source facility in operation or each valid covered source permit held during the prior calendar year, or \$84 per month for any fraction of the year after the last calendar year for which annual fees were paid where the covered source facility was in operation or the covered source permit was valid. For purposes of this subsection, "covered source facility" means a covered source under common control of the same person or persons and is located on one or more contiguous properties or adjacent properties.

(m) If any part of the annual fee is not paid within thirty days after the due date, a late payment penalty of five per cent of the amount due shall at once accrue and be added thereto. Thereafter, on the first day of each calendar month during which any part of the annual fee or any prior accrued late payment penalty remains unpaid, an additional late payment penalty of five per cent of the then unpaid balance shall accrue and be added thereto.

(n) If any annual fee, including the late payment penalty required by this chapter is not paid in full within thirty days after the due date, the director may terminate or suspend any or all of the owner or operator's covered source permits, after affording the opportunity for a hearing in accordance with chapters 91 and 342B, HRS.

(o) Although annual fees are deferred for regulated air toxic pollutant emissions until the

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calendar year 2001, the owner or operator of the covered source shall report air toxic pollutant emissions (regulated or nonregulated) greater than one ton per year upon submittal of the annual fees.

(p) The owner or operator of a covered source may at any time request a meeting with the department to discuss the annual fee assessment or the computational methods used to determine the annual fee. If the owner or operator still feels that the annual fee is being miscalculated after meeting with the department, the owner or operator may request a contested case hearing in accordance with chapters 91 and 342B, HRS. [Eff 11/26/93; am and comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-29; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-29; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-115 Basis of annual fees for covered sources. (a) The owner or operator of a covered source shall calculate annual fees pursuant to this section.

(b) The annual fee assessed for each regulated air pollutant shall be determined by multiplying the appropriate dollar per ton charge pursuant to section 11-60.1-114(i) and (j) by the covered source's actual emissions in tons per year for each regulated air pollutant emitted during the prior calendar year the annual fees are due. The covered source actual emissions in tons per year shall be determined by using the following parameters:

- (1) An emission factor derived from the actual rate of emissions as substantiated through stack test reports, continuous emissions monitoring data, or any other certified record as deemed acceptable by the director;
- (2) The actual production, operating hours, amount of materials processed or stored, or fuel usage of the covered source during the prior calendar year the annual fees are due. Other operating parameters of the covered source may be used in the fee calculation if approved by the director; and
- (3) If not already included in the emission factor identified in paragraph (1), a percentage reduction factor based upon the

efficiency of the air pollution control equipment, as provided by AP-42 or any verifiable documentation demonstrating the actual performance of the air pollution control equipment.

(c) If an actual rate of emissions referenced in subsection (b)(1) cannot be substantiated, the allowable emission rate shall be used to calculate the total annual tonnage of pollutants subject to the annual fees. If an allowable emission rate is not specified in an air permit or an applicable requirement, the appropriate AP-42 air pollutant emission factor shall be used. If the owner or operator of a covered source cannot provide verifiable documentation on the parameters referenced in subsection (b)(2), the maximum allowable production, operating hours, amount of material processed or stored, or fuel usage shall be used in calculating the total annual tonnage of regulated air pollutants emitted from the covered source. Any fraction of a ton calculated shall be rounded up to the next whole ton to obtain the annual tonnage of each regulated air pollutant subject to the annual fees.

(d) Annual fees shall be calculated on fee worksheets furnished by the director. If a fee worksheet is not available for a particular covered source, the owner or operator of a covered source shall provide their own worksheet showing the method, assumptions, emission factors, and calculations used to obtain the total annual emissions in tons per year, for each regulated air pollutant emitted. [Eff 11/26/93; am and comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-29; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-29; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-116 Application fee credit for covered sources. (a) The owner or operator of an existing covered source with a permit to operate issued pursuant to repealed chapter 11-60 shall be provided a fee credit towards the application fee for an initial covered source permit if the initial covered source permit application and fee are submitted prior to the expiration of the existing permit to operate. The following application fee credit shall apply:

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|-------------------------------|---|
| (1) PSD sources | \$100 per remaining full year of each existing permit to operate, at the time the initial covered source application and fee are submitted; and |
| (2) All other covered sources | \$50 per remaining full year of each existing permit to operate, at the time the initial covered source application and fee are submitted. |

(b) The owner or operator of a covered source shall be provided a fee credit towards the application fee for the initial covered source permit, only if by the effective date of this chapter the owner or operator of the covered source has a pending permit action pursuant to repealed chapter 11-60. For purposes of this section, "pending permit action" means that the owner or operator of a covered source has filed with the department an authority to construct or permit to operate application, has submitted the applicable fees, and is awaiting the department's action for permit issuance. "Pending permit actions" are those associated with the review and issuance of an authority to construct, an initial permit to operate, and a permit to operate renewal.

(c) The owner or operator of a covered source which meets the requirements of subsection (b) shall be credited the full amount for the fee paid pursuant to repealed chapter 11-60. Credit shall be applied towards the initial covered source permit application fee. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-29; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-29; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7661a; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-117 General fee provisions for noncovered sources. (a) Every applicant for a noncovered source permit shall pay application fees pursuant to section 11-60.1-118.

(b) Except as specified in paragraph (d) below, every owner or operator of a noncovered source shall

pay annual fees as set forth in section 11-60.1-119.

(c) All application and annual fees for noncovered sources required by this chapter shall be submitted by check or money order made payable to the Clean Air Special Fund-NON, and are not refundable.

(d) Upon the approval of a waiver for covered source annual fees pursuant to section 11-60.1-112(h), the director may waive the annual fees due from owners or operators of noncovered sources. The waiver shall be for the same calendar year as the annual fee waiver for the covered sources. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to allow a waiver of any application fees, or a waiver of any other requirements under this chapter, including reporting requirements, such as annual emissions reporting as required by permit. [Eff 11/26/93; am and comp

OCT 26 1998] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-29; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-29; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

§11-60.1-118 Application fees for noncovered sources. (a) Application fees shall be submitted with the noncovered source permit application and shall not be applied to any subsequent application. No noncovered source permit application shall be deemed complete unless the application fee is paid in full.

(b) The fee schedule for filing a noncovered source permit application shall be as follows:

(1) Noncovered sources:

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (A) Initial permit for an existing noncovered source | \$ 100.00 |
| (B) Initial permit for a new noncovered source | \$ 150.00 |
| (C) Renewal | \$ 100.00 |
| (D) Administrative permit amendment | \$ 50.00 |
| (E) Modification resulting in an increase of emissions less than forty tpy of any regulated air pollutant other than hazardous air pollutants, or an increase of emissions less than one tpy of any hazardous air pollutant | \$ 100.00 |

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- (F) Modification resulting in an increase of emissions greater than or equal to forty tpy of any regulated air pollutant, other than hazardous air pollutants \$ 150.00
- (2) Temporary noncovered sources:
 - (A) Initial permit for a non-air toxic source \$ 100.00
 - (B) Initial permit for an air toxic source \$ 200.00
 - (C) Change in location for a non-air toxic source \$ 50.00
 - (D) Change in location for an air toxic source \$ 100.00
 - (E) Administrative permit amendment \$ 50.00
 - (F) Modification to a non-air toxic source resulting in an increase of emissions less than forty tpy of any regulated air pollutant other than hazardous air pollutants, or an increase of emissions less than one tpy of any hazardous air pollutant \$ 100.00
 - (G) Modification to a non-air toxic source resulting in an increase of emissions greater than or equal to forty tpy of any regulated air pollutant other than hazardous air pollutants \$ 150.00
 - (H) Modification to an air toxic source resulting in an increase of emissions less than one tpy of any hazardous air pollutant, or an increase of emissions less than forty tpy of any regulated air pollutant other than hazardous air pollutants \$ 100.00
 - (I) Modification to an air toxic source resulting in an increase of emissions greater than or equal to one tpy of any hazardous air pollutant, or an increase of emissions greater than or equal to forty tpy of

- any regulated air pollutant
other than hazardous air
pollutants \$ 200.00
- (3) Air toxic sources:
 - (A) Initial permit \$ 200.00
 - (B) Renewal \$ 150.00
 - (C) Administrative permit
amendment \$ 50.00
 - (D) Modification resulting in an
increase of emissions less than
one tpy of any hazardous air
pollutant, or an increase of
emissions less than forty tpy
of any regulated air pollutant
other than hazardous air
pollutants \$ 100.00
 - (E) Modification resulting in an
increase of emissions greater
than or equal to one tpy of
any hazardous air pollutant,
or an increase of emissions
greater than or equal to forty
tpy of any regulated air
pollutant other than
hazardous air pollutants \$ 200.00

(c) If a noncovered source can be categorized under two or more types of sources listed in the fee schedule, the owner or operator of that source shall pay the highest application fee that is applicable to the source.

(d) If a modification changes the classification of a source, the modification fees shall no longer apply. The fee associated with the initial permit for the new source category shall apply. For example, a modification triggering a covered source review will be subject to the fees associated with the initial permit for a new covered source and not to the fees associated with a noncovered source modification.

(e) Application fees for an administrative permit amendment shall be assessed only if the administrative permit amendment is requested by the owner or operator of the noncovered source. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-29; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-29; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

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§11-60.1-119 Annual fees for noncovered sources.

(a) Except as specified in section 11-60.1-117(d), annual fees shall be paid in full within sixty days after the end of each calendar year and within thirty days after the permanent discontinuance of the noncovered source.

(b) The submittal of annual fees shall begin in calendar year 1994 for the period of time the owner or operator of a noncovered source held a valid permit to operate (issued pursuant to repealed chapter 11-60) or noncovered source permit during calendar year 1993.

(c) The owner or operator of a noncovered source shall be assessed \$500 annually for each valid permit to operate (issued pursuant to repealed chapter 11-60) or each noncovered source permit held during the prior calendar year, or \$42 per month for any fraction of the year the permit to operate or noncovered source permit is valid after the last calendar year for which annual fees were paid.

(d) If any part of the annual fee is not paid within thirty days after the due date, a late payment penalty of five per cent of the amount due shall at once accrue and be added thereto. Thereafter, on the first day of each calendar month during which any part of the annual fee or any prior accrued late payment penalty remains unpaid, an additional late payment penalty of five per cent of the then unpaid balance shall accrue and be added thereto.

(e) If any annual fee, including the late payment penalty required by this chapter, is not paid in full within thirty days after the due date, the director may terminate or suspend any or all of the owner or operator's noncovered source permits, after affording the opportunity for a hearing in accordance with chapters 91 and 342B, HRS. [Eff 11/26/93; am and comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-29; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-29; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

§11-60.1-120 Application fee credit for

noncovered sources. (a) The owner or operator of a noncovered source shall be provided a fee credit towards the application fee for the initial noncovered source permit, only if by the effective date of this chapter the owner or operator of the noncovered source has a pending permit action pursuant to repealed

chapter 11-60. For purposes of this section, "pending permit action" means that the owner or operator of a noncovered source has filed with the department an authority to construct or permit to operate application, has submitted the applicable fees, and is awaiting the department's action for permit issuance. "Pending permit actions" are those associated with the review and issuance of an authority to construct, an initial permit to operate, and a permit to operate renewal.

(b) The owner or operator of a noncovered source which meets the requirements of subsection (a) shall be credited the full amount for the fee paid pursuant to repealed chapter 11-60. Credit shall be applied toward the initial noncovered source permit application fee. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-29; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12, 342B-29; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

§11-60.1-121 Application fees for agricultural burning permits. (a) Every applicant for an agricultural burning permit shall pay application fees pursuant to this section. All application fees shall be made payable to the Clean Air Special Fund-NON.

(b) Application fees shall be submitted with the application for an agricultural burning permit and shall not be refunded nor applied to any subsequent application. No application for an agricultural burning permit shall be acted upon or considered unless the application fee is paid in full.

(c) From the effective date of this chapter, the fee schedule for filing an agricultural burning permit shall be as follows:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (1) Less than ten acres | \$ 50 |
| (2) Ten to less than one hundred acres | \$ 150 |
| (3) One hundred to less than one thousand acres | \$ 750 |
| (4) One thousand or more acres | \$ 1,500 |

(d) The acreage shall be the total acreage designated to be burned or cleared for burning as specified in the permit. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416)

SUBCHAPTER 7

PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION REVIEW

§11-60.1-131 Definitions. As used in this subchapter:

"Actual emissions" means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit.

In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two-year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. The director shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.

The director may presume that source specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit.

For any emissions unit which has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.

"Adverse impact on visibility" means visibility impairment which interferes with the management, protection, preservation, or enjoyment of the visitor's visual experience of a Class I area. This determination must be made on a case-by-case basis taking into account the geographic extent, intensity, duration, frequency, and time of visibility impairment, and how these factors correlate with:

- (1) Times of visitor use of the Class I area;
and
- (2) Frequency and timing of natural conditions that reduce visibility.

"Baseline area" means an intrastate area and every part thereof designated as attainment or unclassifiable pursuant to Section 107(d)(1)(D) or (E) (in effect immediately before November 15, 1990) of the Act in which the major stationary source or major modification establishing the minor source baseline date would construct or would have an air quality impact equal to or greater than an annual average of

one $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ of the pollutant for which the minor source baseline date is established.

Area redesignations pursuant to Section 107(d)(1)(D) or (E) (in effect immediately before November 15, 1990) of the Act cannot intersect or be smaller than the area of impact of any major stationary source or major modification which:

- (1) Establishes a minor source baseline date; or
- (2) Is subject to 40 CFR Section 52.21 and would be constructed in the State.

"Baseline concentration" means that ambient concentration level which exists in the baseline area at the time of the applicable minor source baseline date. A baseline concentration is determined for each pollutant for which a baseline date is established and shall include:

- (1) The actual emissions representative of sources in existence on the applicable minor source baseline date, except as provided below; and
- (2) The allowable emissions of major stationary sources which commenced construction before the major source baseline date but were not in operation by the applicable minor source baseline date.

The following will not be included in the baseline concentration and will affect any applicable maximum allowable increases:

- (1) Actual emissions from any major stationary source on which construction commenced after the major source baseline date; and
- (2) Actual emissions increases and decreases at any stationary source occurring after the minor source baseline date.

"Begin actual construction" means, in general, initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit which are of a permanent nature. Such activities include installation of building supports and foundations, laying underground pipework, and construction of permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in method of operations, this term refers to those on-site activities other than preparatory activities which mark the initiation of the change.

"Building, structure, facility, or installation" means all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on

one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person or persons under common control except the activities of any vessel. Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same "Major Group" (i.e., which have the same first two digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987).

"Class I area" means an area as follows:

- (1) Federal lands specified as Class I by the Act on August 7, 1977, including:
 - (A) International parks;
 - (B) National wilderness areas which exceed five thousand acres in size;
 - (C) National memorial parks which exceed five thousand acres in size; and
 - (D) National parks which exceed six thousand acres in size;
- (2) Federal lands which have been redesignated by the state as Class I areas; and
- (3) State lands which have been redesignated by the state as Class I areas.

"Class II area" means an area which was not specified as Class I by the Act on August 7, 1977, and has not been redesignated to a Class I or Class III area.

"Class III area" means an area which has been designated as Class III by the State.

"Dispersion technique" means any technique which attempts to affect the concentration of a pollutant in the ambient air by:

- (1) Using that portion of a stack which exceeds good engineering practice stack height;
- (2) Varying the rate of emission of a pollutant according to atmospheric conditions or ambient concentrations of that pollutant; or
- (3) Increasing final exhaust gas plume rise by manipulating source process parameters, exhaust gas parameters, stack parameters, or combining exhaust gases from several existing stacks into one stack; or other selective handling of exhaust gas streams to increase the exhaust gas plume rise.

The preceding sentence does not include:

- (1) The reheating of a gas stream, following use of a pollution control system, for the purpose of returning the gas to the

temperature at which it was originally discharged from the facility generating the gas stream;

- (2) The merging of exhaust gas streams where:
 - (A) The source owner or operator demonstrates that the facility was originally designed and constructed with such merged gas streams;
 - (B) On and after July 8, 1985, such merging is part of a change in operation at the facility that includes the installation of pollution controls and is accompanied by a net reduction in the allowable emissions of a pollutant. This exclusion from the definition of "dispersion techniques" shall apply only to the emission limitation for the pollutant affected by such change in operation; or
 - (C) Before July 8, 1985, such merging was part of a change in operation at the facility that included the installation of emissions control equipment or was carried out for sound economic or engineering reasons. Where there was an increase in the emission limitation or, in the event that no emission limitation was in existence prior to the merging, an increase in the quantity of pollutants actually emitted prior to the merging, the director shall presume that merging was significantly motivated by an intent to gain emissions credit for greater dispersion. Absent a demonstration by the source owner or operator that merging was not significantly motivated by such intent, the director shall deny credit for the effects of such merging in calculating the allowable emissions for the source;
- (3) Smoke management in agricultural or silvicultural prescribed burning programs;
- (4) Episodic restrictions on residential woodburning and open burning; or
- (5) Techniques approved pursuant to 40 CFR Section 51.100(hh)(1)(iii) which increase

final exhaust gas plume rise where the resulting allowable emissions of sulfur dioxide from the facility do not exceed five thousand tons per year.

"Excessive concentration" means for the purpose of determining good engineering practice stack height:

- (1) For sources seeking credit for stack height in existence on January 12, 1979, exceeding good engineering practice, a maximum ground-level concentration due to emissions from a stack due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects produced by nearby structures or nearby terrain features which individually is at least forty per cent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects and which contributes to a total concentration due to emissions from all sources that is greater than an ambient air quality standard. For sources subject to the prevention of significant deterioration program, "excessive concentration" alternatively means a maximum ground-level concentration due to emissions from a stack due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects produced by nearby structures or nearby terrain features which individually is at least forty per cent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects and greater than a prevention of significant deterioration increment. The allowable emission rate to be used in making demonstrations under this subchapter shall be prescribed by the new source performance standard that is applicable to the source category unless the owner or operator demonstrated that this emission rate is infeasible. Where such demonstrations are approved by the director, an alternative emission rate shall be established in consultation with the owner or operator;
- (2) For sources seeking credit after October 11, 1983, for increases in existing stack heights up to the heights established for

stacks in existence on January 12, 1979, either:

- (A) A maximum ground-level concentration due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects as provided in paragraph (1) except that the emission rate specified by the state implementation plan (or, in the absence of such a limit, the actual emission rate) shall be used; or
 - (B) The actual presence of a local nuisance caused by the existing stack, as determined by the director; and
- (3) For sources seeking credit after January 12, 1979, for a stack height established for stacks in existence on January 12, 1979, where the director requires the use of a field study or fluid model to verify GEP stack height, for sources seeking stack height credit after December 31, 1970, based on the aerodynamic influence of structures not adequately represented by the equations for good engineering practice, a maximum ground-level concentration due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects that is at least forty per cent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects.

"Federal land manager" means, with respect to any lands in the United States, the Secretary of the Department with authority over such lands.

"Good engineering practice" or "GEP" means with reference to stack height, the greater of:

- (1) Sixty-five meters, measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack; or
- (2) For stacks in existence on January 12, 1979, and for which the owner or operator had obtained all applicable permits or approvals required pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 51 and 52:

$$H_g = 2.5H$$

where " H_g " means the good engineering practice stack height, measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack; and " H " means the height of nearby structures measured from the ground level elevation at the base of the stack;

provided the owner or operator produces evidence that this equation was actually relied on in establishing an emission limitation;

- (3) For all other stacks:

$$H_g = H + 1.5L$$

where " H_g " means the good engineering practice stack height, measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack; " H " means the height of nearby structures measured from the ground level elevation at the base of the stack; and " L " means the lesser dimension, height or projected width, of nearby structures; provided that the director may require the use of a field study or fluid model to verify GEP stack height for the source; or

(4) The height demonstrated by a fluid model or a field study approved by the director, which ensures that the emissions from a stack do not result in excessive concentrations of any air pollutant as a result of atmospheric downwash, wakes, or eddy effects created by the source itself, nearby structures or nearby terrain features.

"High terrain" means any area having an elevation nine hundred feet or more above the base of the stack of a source.

"Innovative control technology" means any system of air pollution control that has not been adequately demonstrated in practice, but would have a substantial likelihood of achieving greater continuous emissions reduction than any control system in current practice or of achieving at least comparable reductions at lower cost in terms of energy, economics, or nonair quality environmental impacts.

"Low terrain" means any area other than high terrain.

"Major modification" means any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that would result in a significant net emissions increase of any pollutant subject to regulations approved pursuant to the Act. Any net emissions increase that is significant for volatile organic compounds shall be considered significant for ozone.

A physical change or change in the method of operation shall not include:

- (1) Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement;
- (2) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order pursuant to Sections 2(a) and 2(b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 or any superseding legislation or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan pursuant to the Federal Power Act;
- (3) Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or regulation pursuant to Section 125 of the Act;
- (4) Use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;
- (5) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source which:
 - (A) The source was capable of accommodating before January 6, 1975, unless such change would be prohibited pursuant to any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975, pursuant to 40 CFR Section 52.21 or to regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51 Subpart I or 40 CFR Section 51.166; or
 - (B) The source is approved to use under any permit issued pursuant to 40 CFR Section 52.21 or regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Section 51.166;
- (6) An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975, pursuant to 40 CFR Section 52.21 or regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51 Subpart I or 40 CFR Section 51.166; or
- (7) Any change in ownership at a stationary source.

"Major source baseline date" means:

- (1) In the case of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide, January 6, 1975;
- (2) In the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988; and

- (3) In all other cases the date established for each pollutant for which increments or other equivalent measures have been established as follows:
 - (A) If the area in which the proposed source or modification would be constructed is designated as attainment or unclassifiable pursuant to Section 107(d)(1)(D) or (E) (in effect immediately before November 15, 1990) of the Act for the pollutant on the date of its complete application pursuant to 40 CFR Section 52.21 or this chapter; and
 - (B) In the case of a major stationary source, if the pollutant would be emitted in significant amounts, or, in the case of a major modification, there would be a significant net emissions increase of the pollutant.

"Major stationary source" means:

- (1) Any of the following stationary sources of air pollutants which emits, or has the potential to emit, one hundred tons per year or more of any pollutant subject to regulation approved pursuant to the Act:
 - (A) Fossil fuel fired steam electric plants of more than two hundred fifty million BTU per hour heat input;
 - (B) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
 - (C) Kraft pulp mills;
 - (D) Portland cement plants;
 - (E) Primary zinc smelters;
 - (F) Iron and steel mills;
 - (G) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
 - (H) Primary copper smelters;
 - (I) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than fifty tons of refuse per day;
 - (J) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants;
 - (K) Petroleum refineries;
 - (L) Lime plants;
 - (M) Phosphate rock processing plants;
 - (N) Coke oven batteries;
 - (O) Sulfur recovery plants;

- (P) Carbon black plants (furnace process);
- (Q) Primary lead smelters;
- (R) Fuel conversion plants;
- (S) Sintering plants;
- (T) Secondary metal production plants;
- (U) Chemical process plants;
- (V) Fossil fuel boilers (or combinations thereof) totaling more than two hundred fifty million BTU per hour heat input;
- (W) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding three hundred thousand barrels;
- (X) Taconite ore processing plants;
- (Y) Glass fiber processing plants; and
- (Z) Charcoal production plants;
- (2) Notwithstanding the stationary source size specified in this definition, any stationary source which emits, or has the potential to emit two hundred fifty tons per year or more of any air pollutant subject to regulation approved pursuant to the Act; or
- (3) Any physical change that would occur at a stationary source not otherwise qualifying under this definition as a major stationary source, if the changes would constitute a major stationary source by itself. A major stationary source that is major for volatile organic compounds shall be considered major for ozone. The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be included in determining whether the source is a major stationary source, unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary sources:
 - (A) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
 - (B) Kraft pulp mills;
 - (C) Portland cement plants;
 - (D) Primary zinc smelters;
 - (E) Iron and steel mills;
 - (F) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
 - (G) Primary copper smelters;
 - (H) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than two hundred fifty tons of refuse per day;
 - (I) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;

- (J) Petroleum refineries;
- (K) Lime plants;
- (L) Phosphate rock processing plants;
- (M) Coke oven batteries;
- (N) Sulfur recovery plants;
- (O) Carbon black plants (furnace process);
- (P) Primary lead smelters;
- (Q) Fuel conversion plants;
- (R) Sintering plants;
- (S) Secondary metal production plants;
- (T) Chemical process plants;
- (U) Fossil fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than two hundred fifty million BTU per hour heat input;
- (V) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding three hundred thousand barrels;
- (W) Taconite ore processing plants;
- (X) Glass fiber processing plants;
- (Y) Charcoal production plants;
- (Z) Fossil fuel fired steam electric plants of more than two hundred fifty million BTU per hour heat input; and
- (AA) Any other stationary source category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated pursuant to Section 111 or 112 of the Act.

"Minor source baseline date" means the earliest date after the trigger date on which a major stationary source or a major modification subject to 40 CFR Section 52.21 or to regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Section 51.166 submits a complete application pursuant to the relevant rules and regulations. The trigger date is:

- (1) In the case of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide, August 7, 1977; and
- (2) In the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988; and

The baseline date is established for each pollutant for which increments or other equivalent measures have been established if:

- (1) The area in which the proposed source or modification would be constructed is designated as attainment or unclassifiable pursuant to Section 107(d)(1)(D) or (E) (in effect immediately before November 15, 1990) of the Act for the pollutant on the date of

its complete application pursuant to 40 CFR Section 52.21; and

- (2) In the case of a major stationary source, the pollutant would be emitted in significant amounts, or, in the case of a major modification, there would be a significant net emissions increase of the pollutant.

"Nearby" means:

- (1) For a specific structure or terrain feature and for purposes of supplying the formulae provided in good engineering practice means that distance up to five times the lesser of the height or the width dimension of a structure, but not greater than 0.8 kilometers (one half a mile); and
- (2) For conducting demonstrations of good engineering practice means not greater than 0.8 kilometers (one half mile), except that the portion of a terrain feature may be considered to be nearby which falls within a distance of up to ten times the maximum height (H_t) of the feature, not to exceed two miles if such feature achieves a height (H_t) 0.8 kilometers from the stack that is at least forty per cent of the GEP stack height determined by the formulae provided in good engineering practice or twenty-six meters, whichever is greater, as measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack. The height of the structure or terrain feature is measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack.

"Net emissions increase" means the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:

- (1) Any increase in actual emissions from a particular physical change or change in method of operation at a stationary source; and
- (2) Any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable.

An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs between:

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- (1) The date five years before construction of the particular change commences; and
- (2) The date that the increase from the particular change occurs.

An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if the director has not relied on it in issuing a permit for the source pursuant to this subchapter, which permit is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs.

An increase or decrease in actual emissions of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, or nitrogen oxides which occurs before the applicable minor source baseline date is creditable only if it is required to be considered in calculating the amount of maximum allowable increases remaining available.

An increase in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that the new level of actual emissions exceeds the old level.

A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that:

- (1) The old level of actual emissions or the old level of allowable emissions, whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions;
- (2) It is federally enforceable at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins; and
- (3) It has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change.

An increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the emissions unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed one hundred eighty days.

"Secondary emissions" means emissions which would occur as a result of the construction or operation of a major stationary source or major modification, but do not come from the major stationary source or major modification itself. Secondary emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general area as the stationary source or modification which causes the secondary emissions.

Secondary emissions include emissions from any offsite support facility which would not be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the major stationary source or major modification. Secondary emissions do not include any emissions which come directly from a mobile source, such as emissions from the tailpipe of a motor vehicle, from a train, or from a vessel. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7475; 40 C.F.R. Part 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7475; 40 C.F.R. Part 52)

§11-60.1-132 Source applicability. (a) The prevention of significant deterioration review requirements of this subchapter are additional requirements for considering an application for a covered source permit required by subchapter 5.

(b) No stationary source or modification to which the requirements of this subchapter apply shall begin actual construction without a covered source permit which states that the stationary source or modification would meet those requirements.

(c) The requirements of sections 11-60.1-140 through 11-60.1-148 shall apply to any major stationary source and any major modification with respect to each pollutant subject to regulation pursuant to the Act that it would emit, except as section 11-60.1-133 otherwise provides.

(d) The requirements of sections 11-60.1-140 through 11-60.1-148 apply only to any major stationary source or major modification that would be constructed in an area designated as attainment or unclassifiable under Section 107(d)(1)(D) or (E) (in effect immediately before November 15, 1990) of the Act. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7475; 40 C.F.R. Part 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7475; 40 C.F.R. Part 52)

§11-60.1-133 Exemptions. (a) The requirements of sections 11-60.1-140 through 11-60.1-148 shall not apply to a major stationary source or major modification if:

- (1) Construction commenced on the source or modification before August 7, 1977. Regulations of 40 CFR Section 52.21 in effect before August 7, 1977, shall govern the review and permitting of any such source or modification;
- (2) The source or modification was subject to the review requirements of 40 CFR Section 52.21(d)(1) in effect before March 1, 1978, and the owner or operator:
 - (A) Obtained pursuant to 40 CFR Section 52.21 a final approval effective before March 1, 1978;
 - (B) Commenced construction before March 19, 1979; and
 - (C) Did not discontinue construction for a period of eighteen months or more and completed construction within a reasonable time;
- (3) The source or modification was subject to 40 CFR Section 52.21 in effect before March 1, 1978, and the review of an application for approval for the stationary source or modification pursuant to 40 CFR Section 52.21 would have been completed by March 1, 1978, but for an extension of the public comment period pursuant to a request for such an extension. In this case, the application shall continue to be processed, and granted or denied, pursuant to 40 CFR Section 52.21 in effect prior to March 1, 1978;
- (4) The source or modification was not subject to 40 CFR Section 52.21 in effect before March 1, 1978, and the owner or operator:
 - (A) Obtained all necessary final federal, state, and local preconstruction approvals or permits pursuant to the Hawaii state implementation plan before March 1, 1978;
 - (B) Commenced construction before March 19, 1979; and
 - (C) Did not discontinue construction for a period of eighteen months or more and completed construction within a reasonable time;

- (5) The source or modification was not subject to 40 CFR Section 52.21 in effect on June 19, 1978, or under the partial stay of regulations published on February 5, 1980, (45 Federal Register 7800) and the owner or operator:
 - (A) Obtained all final federal, state, and local preconstruction approvals or permits necessary pursuant to the Hawaii state implementation plan before August 7, 1980;
 - (B) Commenced construction within eighteen months from August 7, 1980, or any earlier time required pursuant to 40 CFR Section 52.21; and
 - (C) Did not discontinue construction for a period of eighteen months or more and completed construction within a reasonable time;
- (6) At the discretion of the director if the source or modification is a nonprofit health or nonprofit educational institution, or a major modification is proposed for such an institution;
- (7) The source or modification would be a major stationary source or major modification only if fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, are considered in calculating the potential to emit of the stationary source or modification and the source does not belong to any of the following categories:
 - (A) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
 - (B) Kraft pulp mills;
 - (C) Portland cement plants;
 - (D) Primary zinc smelters;
 - (E) Iron and steel mills;
 - (F) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
 - (G) Primary copper smelters;
 - (H) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than two hundred fifty tons of refuse per day;
 - (I) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
 - (J) Petroleum refineries;
 - (K) Lime plants;

- (L) Phosphate rock processing plants;
 - (M) Coke oven batteries;
 - (N) Sulfur recovery plants;
 - (O) Carbon black plants (furnace process);
 - (P) Primary lead smelters;
 - (Q) Fuel conversion plants;
 - (R) Sintering plants;
 - (S) Secondary metal production plants;
 - (T) Chemical process plants;
 - (U) Fossil fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than two hundred fifty million BTU per hour heat input;
 - (V) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding three hundred thousand barrels;
 - (W) Taconite ore processing plants;
 - (X) Glass fiber processing plants;
 - (Y) Charcoal production plants;
 - (Z) Fossil fuel fired steam electric plants of more than two hundred fifty million BTU per hour heat input; and
 - (AA) Any other stationary source category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated pursuant to Section 111 or 112 of the Act;
- (8) The source is a portable stationary source which has previously received a permit pursuant to this subchapter or 40 CFR Section 52.21, and:
- (A) The owner or operator proposes to relocate the source, and emissions of the source at the new location would be temporary;
 - (B) The emissions from the source would not exceed the source's allowable emissions;
 - (C) The emissions from the source would impact no Class I area and no area where an applicable increment is known to be violated; and
 - (D) Reasonable notice is given to the director prior to the relocation identifying the proposed new location and the probable duration of operation at the new location. Such notice shall be given to the director not less than thirty days in advance of the proposed

relocation unless a different time duration is previously approved by the director;

- (9) The source or modification was not subject to 40 CFR Section 52.21, with respect to particulate matter, in effect before July 31, 1987, and the owner or operator:
 - (A) Obtained all necessary final federal, state, and local preconstruction approvals or permits under the Hawaii state implementation plan before July 31, 1987;
 - (B) Commenced construction within eighteen months after July 31, 1987, or any earlier time required under the Hawaii state implementation plan; and
 - (C) Did not discontinue construction for a period of eighteen months or more and completed construction within a reasonable period of time; and
- (10) The source or modification was subject to 40 CFR Section 52.21, with respect to particulate matter, in effect before July 31, 1987, and the owner or operator submitted an application for a permit pursuant to 40 CFR Section 52.21 before that date, and the director or the Administrator subsequently determines that the application as submitted was complete with respect to the particulate matter requirements then in effect. In this case, the requirements that were in effect before July 31, 1987, shall apply to such source or modification.

(b) The requirements of sections 11-60.1-140 through 11-60.1-148 shall not apply to a major stationary source or major modification with respect to a particular pollutant if the owner or operator demonstrates that, as to that pollutant, the source or modification is located in an area designated as nonattainment pursuant to Section 107 of the Act.

(c) The requirements of sections 11-60.1-143, 11-60.1-145, and 11-60.1-146 shall not apply to a major stationary source or major modification with respect to a particular pollutant, if the allowable emissions of that pollutant from the source, or the net emissions increase of that pollutant from the modification:

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- (1) Would impact no Class I area and no area where an applicable increment is known to be violated; and
- (2) Would be temporary.
- (d) The requirements of sections 11-60.1-141, 11-60.1-143, and 11-60.1-145 as they relate to any maximum allowable increase for a Class II area shall not apply to a major modification at a stationary source that was in existence on March 1, 1978, if the net increase in allowable emissions of each pollutant subject to regulation approved pursuant to the Act from the modification after the application of best available control technology would be less than fifty tons per year.
- (e) The director may exempt a stationary source or modification from the requirements of section 11-60.1-141 with respect to monitoring for a particular pollutant if:
 - (1) The emissions increase of the pollutant from the new source or the net emissions increase of the pollutant from the modification would cause, in any area, air quality impacts less than the following amounts:
 - (A) Carbon monoxide-575 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 8-hour average;
 - (B) Nitrogen dioxide-14 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, annual average;
 - (C) Particulate matter: 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ of TSP, 24-hour average; 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ of PM_{10} , 24-hour average;
 - (D) Sulfur dioxide-13 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24-hour average;
 - (E) Ozone: see paragraph below;
 - (F) Lead-0.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 3-month average;
 - (G) Mercury-0.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24-hour average;
 - (H) Beryllium-0.001 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24-hour average;
 - (I) Fluorides-0.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24-hour average;
 - (J) Vinyl chloride-15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24-hour average;
 - (K) Total reduced sulfur-10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 1-hour average;
 - (L) Hydrogen sulfide-0.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 1-hour average; or
 - (M) Reduced sulfur compounds-10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 1-hour average; or
 - (2) The concentrations of the pollutant in the area that the source or modification would

affect are less than the concentrations listed in paragraph (1) or the pollutant is not listed in paragraph (1).

Minimum air quality impact levels for ozone are not provided. However, any net increase of one hundred tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds would require the performance of an ambient impact analysis including the gathering of ambient air quality data.

(f) The requirements for best available control technology in section 11-60.1-140 and the requirements for air quality analyses in section 11-60.1-143(a) shall not apply to a stationary source or modification that was subject to 40 CFR Section 52.21 in effect on June 19, 1978, if the owner or operator of the source or modification submitted an application for a permit pursuant to those regulations before August 7, 1980, and the director or the Administrator subsequently determines that the application as submitted before that date was complete. Instead, the requirements of 40 CFR Section 52.21(j) and (n) in effect on June 19, 1978, shall apply to any such source or modification.

(g) The requirements for air quality monitoring in sections 11-60.1-143(a)(2) through (4) shall not apply to a source or modification that was subject to 40 CFR Section 52.21 in effect on June 19, 1978, if the owner or operator of the source or modification submitted an application for a permit pursuant to 40 CFR Section 52.21 on or before June 8, 1981, and the director or the Administrator subsequently determines that the application as submitted before that date was complete with respect to the requirements of this subchapter other than those in sections 11-60.1-143(a)(2) through (4), and with respect to the requirements for such analyses pursuant to 40 CFR Section 52.21(m)(2) in effect on June 19, 1978. Instead, the latter requirements shall apply to any such source or modification.

(h) The requirements for air quality monitoring in sections 11-60.1-143(a)(2) through (4) shall not apply to a particular source or modification that was not subject to 40 CFR Section 52.21 in effect on June 19, 1978, if the owner or operator of the source or modification submitted an application for a permit pursuant to 40 CFR Section 52.21 on or before June 8, 1981, and the director or the Administrator subsequently determines that the application as

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submitted before that date was complete, except with respect to the requirements in sections 11-60.1-143(a)(2) through (4).

(i) At the discretion of the director or the Administrator, the requirements for air quality monitoring of PM_{10} in sections 11-60.1-143(a)(1) through (4) may not apply to a particular source or modification if the owner or operator of the source or modification submitted an application for a permit pursuant to 40 CFR Section 52.21 on or before June 1, 1988, and the director or the Administrator subsequently determines that the application as submitted before that date was complete, except with respect to the requirements for monitoring particulate matter in sections 11-60.1-143(a)(1) through (4).

(j) The requirements for air quality monitoring of PM_{10} in sections 11-60.1-143(a)(3) and (4), and (c) shall apply to a particular source or modification if the owner or operator of the source or modification submitted an application for a permit pursuant to 40 CFR Section 52.21 after June 1, 1988, and no later than December 1, 1988. The data shall have been gathered over at least the period from February 1, 1988, to the date the application becomes otherwise complete in accordance with the provisions set forth in section 11-60.1-143(a)(8) except that if the director determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data over a shorter period not to be less than four months, the data that section 11-60.1-143(a)(3) requires shall have been gathered over that shorter period.

(k) The requirements of section 11-60.1-141(2) shall not apply to a stationary source or modification with respect to any maximum allowable increase for nitrogen oxides if the owner or operator of the source or modification submitted an application for a permit pursuant to 40 CFR Section 52.21 before the provisions embodying the maximum allowable increase took effect and the director subsequently determines that the application as submitted before that date was complete.

(l) The exemption of any requirement of this subchapter does not exempt the owner or operator of a major stationary source or major modification from the covered source permit requirements of subchapter 5. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R.

Part 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52)

§11-60.1-134 Ambient air increments. In areas designated as Class I, II, or III, increases in pollutant concentration over the baseline concentration shall be limited to the following:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Maximum Allowable Pollutant</u>	<u>Increase in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$</u>
I	Particulate matter, TSP:	
	Annual geometric mean	5
	24-hr. maximum	10
I	Sulfur dioxide:	
	Annual arithmetic mean	2
	24-hr. maximum	5
	3-hr. maximum	25
I	Nitrogen dioxide:	
	Annual arithmetic mean	2.5
II	Particulate matter, TSP:	
	Annual geometric mean	19
	24-hr. maximum	37
II	Sulfur dioxide:	
	Annual arithmetic mean	20
	24-hr. maximum	91
	3-hr. maximum	512
II	Nitrogen dioxide:	
	Annual arithmetic mean	25
III	Particulate matter, TSP:	
	Annual geometric mean	37
	24-hr. maximum	75
III	Sulfur dioxide:	
	Annual arithmetic mean	40
	24-hr. maximum	182
	3-hr. maximum	700
III	Nitrogen dioxide:	
	Annual arithmetic mean	50

For any period other than an annual period, the applicable maximum allowable increase may be exceeded during one such period per year at any one location.
 [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7473; 40 C.F.R. Part 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7473; 40 C.F.R. Part 52)

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Historical note: §11-60.1-134 is based substantially upon §11-60-63. [Eff and comp 4/14/86; comp 6/29/92; R 11/26/93]

§11-60.1-135 Ambient air ceilings. No concentration of a pollutant shall exceed:

- (1) The concentration permitted pursuant to the national secondary ambient air quality standard;
- (2) The concentration permitted pursuant to the national primary ambient air quality standard; or
- (3) The concentration permitted pursuant to the state ambient air quality standard;

whichever concentration is lowest for the pollutant for a period of exposure. [Eff 11/26/93; comp

OCT 26 1998] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52)

§11-60.1-136 Restriction on area classifications. (a) All of the following areas which were in existence on August 7, 1977, shall be Class I areas and may not be redesignated:

- (1) International parks;
- (2) National wilderness areas which exceed five thousand acres in size;
- (3) National memorial parks which exceed five thousand acres in size;
- (4) National parks which exceed six thousand acres in size;
- (5) Haleakala National Park, Island of Maui; and
- (6) Volcanoes National Park, Island of Hawaii.

(b) Areas which were redesignated as Class I pursuant to regulations promulgated before August 7, 1977, shall remain Class I, but may be redesignated as provided in this subchapter.

(c) Any other area, unless otherwise specified in the legislation creating such an area, is initially designated Class II, but may be redesignated as provided in this subchapter.

(d) The following areas may be redesignated only as Class I or II:

- (1) An area which as of August 7, 1977, exceeded ten thousand acres in size and was a national monument, a national primitive area, a national preserve, a national recreational area, a national wild and scenic river, a national wildlife refuge, a national lakeshore or seashore; and
- (2) A national park or national wilderness area established after August 7, 1977, which exceeds ten thousand acres in size. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7472; 40 C.F.R. Part 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7472; 40 C.F.R. Part 52)

§11-60.1-137 Exclusions from increment consumption. Exclusions from increment consumption shall be subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Section 52.21(f). [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52)

§11-60.1-138 Redesignation. Redesignation of Class I, Class II, and Class III areas shall be subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Section 52.21(g). [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7474; 40 C.F.R. Part 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7474; 40 C.F.R. Part 52)

§11-60.1-139 Stack heights. (a) The degree of emission limitation required for control of any air pollutant pursuant to this subchapter shall not be affected in any manner by:

- (1) So much of the stack height of any source as exceeds good engineering practice; or
 - (2) Any other dispersion technique.
- (b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to stack heights in existence before December 31, 1970, or to dispersion techniques implemented before then. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52)

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(Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52)

§11-60.1-140 Control technology review. (a) A major stationary source or major modification shall meet each applicable emissions limitation pursuant to this subchapter and each applicable emissions standard and standard of performance approved pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, and 63.

(b) A new major stationary source shall apply best available control technology for each pollutant subject to regulation approved pursuant to the Act that it would have the potential to emit in significant amounts.

(c) A major modification shall apply best available control technology for each pollutant subject to regulation approved pursuant to the Act for which the major modification results in a significant net emissions increase at the source. This requirement applies to each proposed emissions unit at which a net emissions increase in the pollutant would occur as a result of a physical change or change in the method of operation in the unit.

(d) For phased construction projects, the determination of best available control technology shall be reviewed and modified as appropriate at the latest reasonable time which occurs no later than eighteen months prior to commencement of construction of each independent phase of the project. At such time, the owner or operator of the applicable stationary source may be required to demonstrate the adequacy of any previous determination of best available control technology for the source. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52)

§11-60.1-141 Source impact analysis. The owner or operator of the proposed source or modification shall demonstrate that allowable emission increases from the proposed source or modification, in conjunction with all other applicable emissions increases or reductions including secondary emissions,

would not cause or contribute to air pollution in violation of:

- (1) Any NAAQS in any air quality control region; or
- (2) Any applicable maximum allowable increase over the baseline concentration in any area. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52)

§11-60.1-142 Air quality models. (a) All estimates of ambient concentrations required pursuant to this subchapter shall be based on the applicable air quality models, data bases, and other requirements pursuant to section 11-60.1-12. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52)

§11-60.1-143 Air quality analysis. (a) Preapplication analysis shall be as follows:

- (1) Any application for a permit pursuant to this subchapter shall contain an analysis of ambient air quality in the area that the major stationary source or major modification would affect for each of the following pollutants:
 - (A) For the source, each pollutant that the source would have the potential to emit in significant amount; and
 - (B) For the modification, each pollutant for which a significant net emissions increase would result;
- (2) With respect to any pollutant for which no NAAQS or state ambient air quality standard exists, the analysis shall contain such air quality monitoring data as the director determines is necessary to assess ambient air quality for that pollutant in any area that the emissions of that pollutant would affect;

- (3) With respect to any pollutant other than nonmethane hydrocarbons for which a NAAQS or state ambient air quality standard exists, the analysis shall contain continuous air quality monitoring data gathered for purposes of determining whether emissions of that pollutant would cause or contribute to a violation of the standard or any maximum allowable increase;
- (4) In general, the continuous air quality monitoring data that is required shall have been gathered over a period of at least one year and shall represent at least the year preceding receipt of the application, except that, if the director determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data gathered over a period shorter than one year but in no case less than four months, the data that is required shall have been gathered over at least that shorter period;
- (5) For any application which becomes complete, except as to the requirements of paragraphs (3) and (4), between June 8, 1981, and February 9, 1982, the data that paragraph (3) requires shall have been gathered over at least the period from February 9, 1981, to the date the application becomes otherwise complete, except that:
 - (A) If the source or modification would have been major for that pollutant pursuant to 40 CFR Section 52.21 in effect on June 19, 1978, any monitoring data shall have been gathered over at least the period required by those regulations;
 - (B) If the director determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data over a shorter period than provided for in subparagraph (A), but in no case less than four months, the data that paragraph (3) requires shall have been gathered over at least that shorter period; and
 - (C) If the monitoring data would relate exclusively to ozone and would not have

been required pursuant to 40 CFR Section 52.21 in effect on June 19, 1978, the director may waive the otherwise applicable requirements of this paragraph to the extent that the applicant shows that the monitoring data would be unrepresentative of air quality over a full year;

- (6) The owner or operator of a proposed stationary source or modification of volatile organic compounds who satisfies all conditions of 40 CFR Part 51 Appendix S, Section IV may provide post-approval monitoring data for ozone in lieu of providing preconstruction data as required by this subsection;
- (7) For any application that becomes complete, except as to the requirements of paragraph (3) pertaining to PM₁₀ after December 1, 1988, and no later than August 1, 1989, the data that paragraph (3) requires shall have been gathered over at least the period from August 1, 1988, to the date the application becomes otherwise complete, except that if the director determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data over a shorter period but in no case less than four months, the data that paragraph (3) requires shall have been gathered over that shorter period; and
- (8) With respect to any requirements for air quality monitoring of PM₁₀ pursuant to section 11-60.1-133(i) and (j), the owner or operator of the source or modification shall use a monitoring method in accordance with estimating procedures approved by the director and shall estimate the ambient concentrations of PM₁₀ using the data collected by such approved monitoring method in accordance with estimating procedures approved by the director.

(b) The owner or operator of a major stationary source or modification shall, after construction of the stationary source or modification, conduct such ambient monitoring as the director determines is necessary to determine the effect emissions from the

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stationary source or modification may have, or are having, on air quality in any area. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7475; 40 C.F.R. Part 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7475; 40 C.F.R. Part 52)

§11-60.1-144 Source information. (a) The owner or operator of a proposed source or modification shall submit all information necessary to perform any analysis or make any determination required pursuant to this subchapter.

(b) With respect to a source or modification to which sections 11-60.1-140, 11-60.1-142, and 11-60.1-146 and this section apply, information required by subsection (a) shall include:

- (1) A description of the nature, location, design capacity, and typical operating schedule of the source or modification, including specifications and drawings showing its design and plant layout;
- (2) A detailed schedule for construction of the source or modification; and
- (3) A detailed description as to what system of continuous emission reduction is planned for the source or modification, emission estimates, and any other information necessary to determine that best available control technology would be applied.

(c) Upon request of the director, the owner or operator shall also provide information on:

- (1) The air quality impact of the source or modification including meteorological and topographical data necessary to estimate such impact; and
- (2) The air quality impacts, and the nature and extent of any or all general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth which has occurred since August 7, 1977, in the area the source or modification would affect. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52)

§11-60.1-145 Additional impact analyses. (a)

The owner or operator shall provide an analysis of the impairment to visibility, soils, and vegetation that would occur as a result of the source or modification and general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the source or modification. The owner or operator need not provide an analysis of the impact on vegetation having no significant commercial or recreational value.

(b) The owner or operator shall provide an analysis of the air quality impact projected for the area as a result of general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the source or modification.

(c) The director may require monitoring of visibility in any Class I area near the proposed new stationary source for major modification for such purposes and by such means as the director deems necessary and appropriate. [Eff 11/26/93; comp

OCT 26 1998] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52)

§11-60.1-146 Sources impacting Class I areas - additional requirements. (a) The director shall

provide written notice of any covered source permit application for a proposed major stationary source or major modification, the emissions from which may affect a Class I area, to the federal land manager and the federal official charged with direct responsibility for management of any lands within any such area. Notification shall include a copy of all information relevant to the covered source permit application and shall be given within thirty days of receipt and at least sixty days prior to any public hearing on the application for a covered source permit. Notification shall include an analysis of the proposed source's anticipated impacts on visibility in the Class I area. The director shall also provide the federal land manager and such federal officials with a copy of the preliminary determination required by section 11-60.1-147 and shall make available to them any materials used in making that determination, promptly after the director makes such determination. Finally, the director shall also notify all affected

federal land managers within thirty days of receipt of any advance notification of any such covered source permit application.

(b) The director shall consider any analysis performed by the federal land manager, provided within thirty days of the notification required by subsection (a) that shows that a proposed new major stationary source or major modification may have an adverse impact on visibility in any Class I area. Where the director finds that such an analysis does not demonstrate to the satisfaction of the director that an adverse impact on visibility will result in the Class I area, the director must, in the notice of public hearing on the covered source permit application, either explain the director's decision or give notice as to where the explanation can be obtained.

(c) The affected federal land manager may demonstrate to the director that the emissions from a proposed source or modification would have an adverse impact on the air quality-related values including visibility of those lands, notwithstanding that the change in air quality resulting from emissions from such source or modification would not cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the maximum allowable increases for a Class I area. If the director concurs with such demonstration, then the director shall not issue the covered source permit.

(d) The owner or operator of a proposed source or modification may demonstrate to the federal land manager that the emissions from such source or modification would have no adverse impact on the air quality related values of any such land including visibility, notwithstanding that the change in air quality resulting from emissions from such source or modification would cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the maximum allowable increases for a Class I area. If the federal land manager concurs with such demonstration and so certifies, the director, provided that the applicable requirements of this section are otherwise met, may issue the covered source permit with such emission limitations as may be necessary to assure that emissions of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, and nitrogen oxides would not exceed the following maximum allowable increases over minor source baseline concentration for such pollutants:

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Maximum allowable increase in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$</u>
Particulate matter, TSP:	
Annual geometric mean	19
24-hr. maximum	37
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	20
24-hr. maximum	91
3-hr. maximum	325
Nitrogen dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	25

(e) The owner or operator of a proposed source or modification which cannot be approved pursuant to subsection (c) may demonstrate to the governor that the source cannot be constructed by reason of any maximum allowable increase for sulfur dioxide for a period of twenty-four hours or less applicable to any Class I area and, in the case of federal mandatory Class I areas, that a variance pursuant to this clause would not adversely affect the air quality related values of the area including visibility. The governor, after consideration of the federal land manager's recommendation, if any, and subject to the federal land manager's concurrence, may, after notice and public hearing, grant a variance from such maximum allowable increase. If such variance is granted the director shall issue a covered source permit to the source or modification pursuant to the requirements of subsection (g), provided that the applicable requirements of this subchapter are otherwise met.

(f) In any case where the governor recommends a variance in which the federal land manager does not concur, the recommendations of the governor and the federal land manager shall be transmitted to the President of the United States. The President may approve the governor's recommendation if the President finds that the variance is in the national interest. If the variance is approved, the director shall issue a covered source permit pursuant to the requirements of subsection (g), provided that the applicable requirements of this subchapter are otherwise met.

(g) In the case of a covered source permit issued pursuant to subsection (e) or (f), the source or modification shall comply with such emission limitations as may be necessary to assure that emissions of sulfur dioxide from the source or

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modification would not during any day on which the otherwise applicable maximum allowable increases are exceeded cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the following maximum allowable increases over the baseline concentration and to assure that such emissions would not cause or contribute to concentrations which exceed the otherwise applicable maximum allowable increases for periods of exposure of twenty-four hours or less for more than eighteen days, not necessarily consecutive, during any annual period:

<u>Period of exposure</u>	<u>Maximum allowable increase in low terrain area in µg/m³</u>	<u>Maximum allowable increase in high terrain area in µg/m³</u>
24-hr. maximum	36	62
3-hr. maximum	130	221
[Eff 11/26/93; comp OCT 26 1998] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52)		

§11-60.1-147 Public participation. The director shall follow the applicable public participation procedures of 40 CFR Part 124 and subchapter 5 in processing applications pursuant to this subchapter. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52)

§11-60.1-148 Source obligation. (a) Any owner or operator who constructs or operates a source or modification not in accordance with the covered source permit application submitted pursuant to this subchapter and subchapter 5, or any owner or operator of a source or modification subject to this subchapter who commences construction after the effective date of these rules without applying for and receiving approval hereunder, shall be subject to appropriate enforcement action.

(b) The covered source permit shall not relieve any owner or operator of the responsibility to comply fully with applicable provisions of this chapter and any other requirements pursuant to local, state, or federal law.

(c) At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforceable limitation which was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification otherwise to emit a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the requirements of sections 11-60.1-140 through 11-60.1-146 shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification. [Eff 11/26/93; comp

OCT 26 1998] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52)

§11-60.1-149 Innovative control technology. (a) An owner or operator of a proposed major stationary source or major modification may request the director in writing no later than the close of the comment period pursuant to section 11-60.1-147 to approve a system of innovative control technology.

(b) The director shall determine that the source or modification may employ a system of innovative control technology if:

- (1) The proposed control system would not cause or contribute to an unreasonable risk to public health, welfare, or safety in its operation or function;
- (2) The owner or operator agrees to achieve a level of continuous emissions reduction equivalent to that which would have been required pursuant to section 11-60.1-140(b) by a date specified by the director. Such date shall not be later than four years from the time of start-up or seven years from covered source permit issuance;
- (3) The source or modification would meet the requirements of sections 11-60.1-140 and 11-60.1-141 based on the emissions rate that the stationary source employing the system

- of innovative control technology would be required to meet on the date specified by the director;
- (4) The source or modification would not before the date specified by the director:
 - (A) Cause or contribute to a violation of an applicable national or state ambient air quality standard; or
 - (B) Impact any area where an applicable increment is known to be violated;
 - (5) All other applicable requirements including those for public participation have been met; and
 - (6) The provisions of section 11-60.1-146 relating to Class I areas have been satisfied with respect to all periods during the life of the source or modification.
- (c) The director shall withdraw any approval made pursuant to this section to employ a system of innovative control technology if:
- (1) The proposed system fails by the specified date to achieve the required continuous emissions reduction rate;
 - (2) The proposed system fails before the specified date so as to contribute to an unreasonable risk to public health, welfare, or safety; or
 - (3) The director decides at any time that the proposed system is unlikely to achieve the required level of control or to protect the public health, welfare, or safety.
- (d) If a source or modification fails to meet the required level of continuous emission reduction within the specified time period or the approval is withdrawn in accordance with subsection (c), the director may allow the source or modification up to an additional three years to meet the requirement for the application of best available control technology through use of a demonstrated system of control. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52)

§11-60.1-150 Permit rescission. (a) Any owner or operator of a stationary source or modification who holds a permit for the source or modification which was issued pursuant to 40 CFR Section 52.21 in effect on July 30, 1987, or any earlier version of this subchapter may request that the director rescind the permit or a particular portion of the permit.

(b) The director shall grant an application for rescission if the application shows that this subchapter would not apply to the source or modification.

(c) If the director rescinds a permit pursuant to this section, the public shall be given adequate notice of the rescission. Publication of an announcement of rescission in a newspaper of general circulation in the affected region within sixty days of the rescission shall be considered adequate notice. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 52)

SUBCHAPTER 8

STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

§11-60.1-161 New source performance standards.

Each owner or operator of a stationary source shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, entitled "Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources", including the following subparts:

- (1) Subpart A, General Provisions;
- (2) Subpart D, Standards of Performance for Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction is Commenced After August 17, 1991;
- (3) Subpart Da, Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction is Commenced After September 18, 1978;
- (4) Subpart Db, Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units;
- (5) Subpart Dc, Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units;
- (6) Subpart E, Standards of Performance for Incinerators;
- (7) Subpart Ea, Standards of Performance for Municipal Waste Combustors;
- (8) Subpart F, Standards of Performance for Portland Cement Plants;
- (9) Subpart I, Standards of Performance for Asphalt Concrete Plants;
- (10) Subpart J, Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries;
- (11) Subpart K, Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978;
- (12) Subpart Ka, Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984;
- (13) Subpart Kb, Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels)

- for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984;
- (14) Subpart O, Standards of Performance for Sewage Treatment Plants;
 - (15) Subpart Y, Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants;
 - (16) Subpart AA, Standards of Performance for Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974 and on or Before August 17, 1983;
 - (17) Subpart AAa, Standards of Performance for Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 7, 1983;
 - (18) Subpart GG, Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines;
 - (19) Subpart VV, Standards of Performance for Equipment leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry;
 - (20) Subpart WW, Standards of Performance for the Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry;
 - (21) Subpart XX, Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals;
 - (22) Subpart GGG, Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries;
 - (23) Subpart JJJ, Standards of Performance for Petroleum Dry Cleaners;
 - (24) Subpart NNN, Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations;
 - (25) Subpart OOO, Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants;
 - (26) Subpart QQQ, Standards of Performance for VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems; and
 - (27) Subpart VVV, Standards of Performance for Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities. [Eff 11/26/93; comp
- OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 60) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 60)

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§11-60.1-162 Existing municipal waste combustors. (a) As used in this section:

"Affected facility" means each MWC unit with an MWC unit capacity greater than two hundred twenty-five megagrams per day (two hundred fifty tons per day) of MSW or RDF for which construction, modification, or reconstruction is commenced on or before December 20, 1989.

"ASME" means the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

"Batch MWC" means an MWC unit designed such that it cannot combust MSW continuously twenty-four hours per day because the design does not allow waste to be fed to the unit or ash to be removed while combustion is occurring.

"Chief facility operator" means the person in direct charge and control of the operation of an MWC and who is responsible for daily on-site supervision, technical direction, management, and overall performance of the facility.

"Cofired combustor" means a unit combusting MSW or RDF with a non-MSW fuel and subject to a federally enforceable permit limiting the unit to combusting a fuel feed stream, thirty per cent or less of the weight of which is comprised, in aggregate, of MSW or RDF as measured on a twenty-four-hour daily basis. A unit combusting a fuel feed stream, more than thirty per cent of the weight of which is comprised, in aggregate, of MSW or RDF shall be considered an MWC unit and not a cofired combustor. Cofired combustors which fire less than thirty per cent segregated medical waste and no other municipal solid waste are not covered by this section.

"Dioxin/furan" means total tetra-through octachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans.

"Four-hour block average" means the average of all hourly emission rates when the affected facility is operating and combusting MSW measured over four-hour periods of time from 12 midnight to 4 a.m., 4 a.m. to 8 a.m., 8 a.m. to 12 noon, 12 noon to 4 p.m., 4 p.m. to 8 p.m., and 8 p.m. to 12 midnight.

"Large" means in reference to an MWC plant, an MWC plant capacity greater than two hundred twenty-five megagrams per day (two hundred fifty tons per day) but less than or equal to one thousand megagrams per day (one thousand one hundred tons per day) of MSW.

"Mass burn refractory" means a combustor that combusts MSW in a refractory wall furnace. This does not include rotary combustors without waterwalls.

"Mass burn rotary waterwall" means a combustor that combusts MSW in a cylindrical rotary waterwall furnace. This does not include rotary combustors without waterwalls.

"Mass burn waterwall" means a combustor that combusts MSW in a conventional waterwall furnace.

"Maximum demonstrated MWC unit load" means the maximum four-hour block average MWC unit load achieved during the most recent dioxin/furan test demonstrating compliance with the applicable standard for MWC organics specified pursuant to subsection (d).

"Maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature" means the maximum four-hour block average temperature measured at the final particulate matter control device inlet during the most recent dioxin/furan test demonstrating compliance with the applicable standard for MWC organics specified pursuant to subsection (d). If more than one particulate matter control device is used in series at the affected facility, the maximum four-hour block average temperature is measured at the final particulate matter control device.

"Medical waste" means any solid waste which is generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in production or testing of biologicals. Medical waste does not include any hazardous waste identified pursuant to Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act or any household waste as defined in regulations approved pursuant to Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

"Modular excess air" means a combustor that combusts MSW and that is not field-erected and has multiple combustion chambers, all of which are designed to operate at conditions with combustion air amounts in excess of theoretical air requirements.

"Modular starved air" means a combustor that combusts MSW and that is not field-erected and has multiple combustion chambers in which the primary combustion chamber is designed to operate at substoichiometric conditions.

"MSW" means municipal-type solid waste.

"Municipal-type solid waste" means household, commercial and retail, or institutional waste. Household waste includes material discarded by single and multiple residential dwellings, hotels, motels, and other similar permanent or temporary housing establishments or facilities. Commercial and retail waste includes material discarded by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, nonmanufacturing activities at industrial facilities, and other similar establishments or facilities. Institutional waste includes material discarded by schools, hospitals, nonmanufacturing activities at prisons and government facilities and other similar establishments or facilities. Household, commercial and retail, and institutional waste do not include sewage, wood pallets, construction and demolition wastes, industrial process or manufacturing wastes, or motor vehicles (including motor vehicle parts or vehicle fluff). Municipal-type solid waste includes motor vehicle maintenance materials, limited to vehicle batteries, used motor oil, and tires. Municipal-type solid waste does not include wastes that are solely segregated medical wastes. However, any mixture of segregated medical wastes and other wastes which contains more than thirty per cent medical waste discards, is considered to be municipal-type solid waste.

"Municipal waste combustor" means any device that combusts, solid, liquid, or gasified MSW including field-erected incinerators (with or without heat recovery), modular incinerators (starved air or excess air), boilers (i.e., steam generating units), furnaces (whether suspension-fired, grate-fired, mass-fired, or fluidized bed-fired) and gasification or combustion units. This does not include combustion units, engines, or other devices that combust landfill gases collected by landfill gas collection systems.

"MWC" means municipal waste combustor.

"MWC metals" means metals and metal compounds emitted in the exhaust gases from MWC units.

"MWC organics" means organic compounds emitted in the exhaust gases from MWC units and includes total tetra- through octachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans.

"MWC plant" means one or more MWC units at the same location.

"MWC plant capacity" means the aggregate MWC unit capacity of all MWC units at an MWC plant.

"MWC unit capacity" means the maximum design charging rate of an MWC unit expressed in megagrams per day or tons per day of MSW combusted, calculated according to the procedures in 40 CFR Section 60.58a(j). MWC unit capacity is calculated using a design heating value of ten thousand five hundred kilojoules per kilogram (four thousand five hundred BTU per pound) for MSW and nineteen thousand eight hundred kilojoules per kilogram (eight thousand five hundred BTU per pound) for medical waste. The calculational procedures in 40 CFR Section 60.58a(j) include procedures for determining MWC unit capacity for batch MWC's and cofired combustors and combustors firing mixtures of medical waste and other MSW.

"RDF" means refuse-derived fuel.

"RDF stoker" means a steam generating unit that combusts RDF in a semi-suspension firing mode using air-fed distributors.

"Refuse-derived fuel" means a type of MSW produced by processing MSW through shredding and size classification. This includes all classes of RDF, including low density fluff RDF through densified RDF and RDF fuel pellets.

"Same location" means the same or contiguous property that is under common ownership or control, including properties that are separated only by a street, road, highway, or other public right-of-way. Common ownership or control includes properties that are owned, leased, or operated by the same entity, parent entity, subsidiary, subdivision, or any combination thereof, including any municipality or other governmental unit, or any quasi-governmental authority (e.g., a public utility district or regional waste disposal authority).

"Shift supervisor" means the person in direct charge and control of the operation of an MWC and who is responsible for on-site supervision, technical direction, management, and overall performance of the facility during an assigned shift.

"Standard" means in reference to a measured volume, a temperature of 293° Kelvin (68° Fahrenheit) and a pressure of 101.3 kilopascals (29.92 inches of mercury).

"Very large" means in reference to an MWC plant, an MWC plant capacity greater than one thousand

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megagrams per day (one thousand one hundred tons per day) of MSW.

(b) This section applies to all affected facilities, except as follows:

- (1) Affected facilities that combust tires or fuel derived solely from tires and that combust no other MSW or RDF are exempt from all provisions of this section, except an initial report of start-up date, location, and the types and amounts of fuel they fire;
- (2) Cofired combustors are exempt from all provisions of this section except the initial report required by 40 CFR Section 60.59a(a), and records and reports of the daily weight of MSW or RDF and other fuels fired as required pursuant to 40 CFR Sections 60.59a(b)(14) and 60.59a(m);
- (3) Cofired combustors that are subject to a federally enforceable permit limiting the operation of the combustor to no more than two hundred twenty-five megagrams per day (two hundred fifty tons per day) of MSW or RDF are exempt from all provisions of this section; and
- (4) Municipal waste combustors combusting medical waste combined with other MSW are subject to all provisions of this section. Units combusting solely medical waste are not covered by this section.

(c) No owner or operator of an affected facility shall discharge MWC metals from the affected facility, except as provided for pursuant to 40 CFR Section 60.24, expressed as particulate matter measured by 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix A Method 5 contained in gases discharged to the atmosphere, or discharge gases that exhibit opacity in excess of the levels listed in table 1.

Table 1
Particulate Matter and Opacity
Corrected to seven per cent oxygen

MWC plant capacity	Milligrams per dry standard cubic meter (grains per dry standard cubic foot)	Opacity (six-minute average)
Very large	34 (0.015)	10%
Large	69 (0.030)	10%

(d) No owner or operator of an affected facility shall discharge concentrations of the dioxin/furan component of MWC organics from the affected facility to the atmosphere, except as provided for under 40 CFR Section 60.24, in excess of the levels in table 2;

Table 2
Dioxin/furan component of MWC organics
Corrected to seven per cent oxygen

MWC plant capacity and type	Nanograms per standard cubic meter	Grains per billion dry standard cubic foot
Very Large (including very large RDF)	60	24
Large (except RDF stokers and coal/RDF mixed fuel fired combustors)	125	50
Large RDF stokers and coal/RDF mixed fuel fired combustors	250	100

(e) No owner or operator of an affected facility shall discharge sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride to the atmosphere from the affected facility, except as provided for under 40 CFR Section 60.24, in excess of the less stringent of the per cent reduction or concentration levels in table 3;

Table 3
Sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride emissions
Corrected to seven per cent oxygen

MWC plant capacity	Sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride emission level (per cent reduction or parts per million by volume)	
	Sulfur dioxide	Hydrogen chloride
Very large	70% or 30 ppmv	90% or 25 ppmv
Large	50% or 30 ppmv	50% or 25 ppmv

NOTE: Sulfur dioxide emission levels and per cent reductions are twenty-four-hour geometric means.

(f) No owner or operator of an affected facility shall discharge carbon monoxide to the atmosphere from the affected facility, except as provided for under 40 CFR Section 60.24, in excess of the concentration levels listed in table 4;

Table 4

Carbon monoxide emissions
Corrected to seven per cent oxygen

MWC technology	Carbon monoxide emission level (parts per million by volume) ¹	Averaging times
Mass burn waterwall	100	4 hour
Mass burn refractory	100	4 hour
Mass burn rotary waterwall	250	24 hour
Modular starved air	50	4 hour
Modular excess air	50	4 hour
Refuse derived fuel stoker	200	24 hour
Bubbling fluidized bed combustor	100	4 hour
Circulating fluidized bed combustor	100	4 hour
Coal/RDF mixed fuel fired combustors	150	4 hour

¹ Measured at the combustor outlet in conjunction with a measurement of oxygen concentration (dry basis). Calculated as an arithmetic average.

(g) Standards for municipal waste combustor operating practices except as provided for under 40 CFR Section 60.24 shall be as follows :

- (1) No owner or operator of an affected facility shall cause such facility to operate at a load level greater than one hundred ten per cent of the maximum demonstrated MWC unit load as defined in 40 CFR Section 60.51a. The averaging time shall be specified under 40 CFR Section 60.58a(h);
- (2) No owner or operator of an affected facility shall cause such facility to operate at a temperature, measured at the final particulate matter control device inlet, exceeding 17° Centigrade (30° Fahrenheit) above the maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature. The

averaging time shall be specified under 40 CFR Section 60.58a(h);

- (3) Within twenty-four months from the date of start-up of an affected facility or before February 11, 1993, whichever is later, each chief facility operator and shift supervisor of an affected facility shall obtain and keep current either a provisional or operator certification in accordance with ASME QRO-1-1989 (incorporated by reference) or an equivalent certification program approved by the director;
- (4) No owner or operator of an affected facility shall allow such facility to operate at any time without a certified shift supervisor, as provided in paragraph (3), on duty at the affected facility. This requirement shall take effect twenty-four months after the date of start-up of the affected facility or on and after February 11, 1993, whichever is later;
- (5) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall develop and update on a yearly basis a site specific operating manual that shall, at a minimum, address the following elements of MWC unit operation:
 - (A) Summary of the applicable standards established in this section;
 - (B) Description of basic combustion theory applicable to an MWC unit;
 - (C) Procedures for receiving, handling, and feeding MSW;
 - (D) MWC unit start-up, shutdown, and malfunction procedures;
 - (E) Procedures for maintaining proper combustion air supply levels;
 - (F) Procedures for operating the MWC unit within the standards established in this section;
 - (G) Procedures for responding to periodic upset or off-specification conditions;
 - (H) Procedures for minimizing particulate matter carryover;
 - (I) Procedures for monitoring the degree of MSW burnout;
 - (J) Procedures for handling ash;

- (K) Procedures for monitoring MWC unit emissions; and
- (L) Reporting and recordkeeping procedures;
- (6) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall establish a program for reviewing the operating manual annually with each person who has responsibilities affecting the operation of the MWC unit, including chief facility operators, shift supervisors, control room operators, ash handlers, maintenance personnel, and crane and load handlers;
- (7) The initial review of the operating manual, as specified in paragraph (6), shall be conducted prior to assumption of responsibilities affecting MWC unit operation by any person required to undergo training pursuant to paragraph (6). Subsequent reviews of the manual shall be carried out annually by each such person; and
- (8) The operating manual shall be kept in a readily accessible location for all persons required to undergo training pursuant to paragraph (6). The operating manual and records of training shall be available for inspection by the department upon request.
- (h) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall comply with the compliance and performance testing methods contained in 40 CFR Section 60.58a as applicable, except as provided for under 40 CFR Section 60.24. The compliance methods for nitrogen oxide are not applicable to these affected facilities.
- (i) The planning, awarding of contracts, and installation of equipment capable of attaining the level of the emissions established in this section for an affected facility are expected to be accomplished within thirty-six months after the effective date of this chapter. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**]
(Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7429; 40 C.F.R. Part 60) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416, 7429; 40 C.F.R. Part 60)

SUBCHAPTER 9

HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT SOURCES

§11-60.1-171 Definitions. As used in this subchapter:

"Accidental release" means an unanticipated emission of a regulated substance or other extremely hazardous substance into the ambient air from a stationary source.

"Area source" means any stationary source of hazardous air pollutants that is not a major source but shall not include motor vehicles or nonroad vehicles subject to regulation approved pursuant to Title II of the Act.

"Carcinogenic hazardous air pollutant" means any hazardous air pollutant recognized as known, probable, or potential human carcinogen by the EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS), or other documented studies or information by recognized authorities and approved by the director.

"Category" means any category of major sources and area sources of hazardous air pollutants listed pursuant to Section 112(c) of the Act.

"EPA risk assessment guidelines" means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Guidelines for Carcinogenic Risk Assessment, 51 FR 33992 (September 24, 1986).

"Electric utility steam generating unit" means any fossil fuel fired combustion unit of more than twenty-five megawatts that serves a generator that produces electricity for sale. A unit that cogenerates steam and electricity and supplies more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than twenty-five megawatts electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale shall be considered an electric utility steam generating unit.

"Equivalent MACT" means the MACT emission limitation that the director determines in accordance with section 11-60.1-176.

"Existing source" means any stationary source, the construction or reconstruction of which commenced prior to proposal of an applicable standard pursuant to Section 112(d) of the Act.

"MACT" means maximum achievable control technology.

"Maximum achievable control technology" means the maximum degree of reduction in emissions of the hazardous air pollutants, on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction and any non-air quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, that is deemed achievable.

"Modification" means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a major source of hazardous air pollutants, which results in an increase of actual emissions of any hazardous air pollutant, or the emission of any hazardous air pollutant not previously emitted; except that upon promulgation of any standard or other requirements pursuant to Section 112(g) of the Act that establishes a de minimis amount, "modification" applies only to:

- (1) An increase of actual emissions of any hazardous air pollutant by more than the de minimis amount; or
- (2) The emission of any hazardous air pollutant not previously emitted by more than the de minimis amount.

"New source" means any stationary source, the construction or reconstruction of which is commenced after the Section 112(e) promulgation deadline, or after proposal of a relevant emission standard pursuant to Section 112(d), whichever comes first.

"Regulated substance" means a substance listed pursuant to Section 112(r)(3) of the Act.

"Risk management plan" means a plan to detect and prevent or minimize accidental releases of regulated substances from a stationary source, and to provide a prompt emergency response to any such releases in order to protect human health and the environment.

"Stationary regulated substance source" means buildings, structures, equipment, installations, or substance-emitting stationary activities:

- (1) Which belong to the same industrial group;
- (2) Which are located on one or more contiguous properties;
- (3) Which are under the control of the same person or persons under common control; and
- (4) From which an accidental release may occur.

"Subcategory" means any subcategory of major sources and area sources of hazardous air pollutants listed pursuant to Section 112(c) of the Act.

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"Threshold limit value" means the airborne concentration of a substance that, according to the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, represents conditions under which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed day after day without adverse effects.

"Threshold limit value-time weighted average" means the threshold limit value for a normal eight-hour workday and a forty-hour workweek as specified in the TLV book.

"TLV-TWA" means threshold limit value-time weighted average.

"TLV book" means the "Documentation of the Threshold Limit Value and Biological Exposure Indices," sixth edition, 1991, published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7412, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7412, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-172 List of hazardous air pollutants.
The following are hazardous air pollutants:

	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>Chemical name</u>
(1)	75070	Acetaldehyde
(2)	60355	Acetamide
(3)	75058	Acetonitrile
(4)	98862	Acetophenone
(5)	53963	2-Acetylaminofluorene
(6)	107028	Acrolein
(7)	79061	Acrylamide
(8)	79107	Acrylic acid
(9)	107131	Acrylonitrile
(10)	107051	Allyl chloride
(11)	92671	4-Aminobiphenyl
(12)	62533	Aniline
(13)	90040	o-Anisidine
(14)	1332214	Asbestos
(15)	71432	Benzene (including benzene from gasoline)
(16)	92875	Benzidine
(17)	98077	Benzotrichloride
(18)	100447	Benzyl chloride
(19)	92524	Biphenyl

(20)	117817	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)
(21)	542881	Bis(chloromethyl)ether
(22)	75252	Bromoform
(23)	106990	1,3-Butadiene
(24)	156627	Calcium cyanamide
(25)	105602	Caprolactam
(26)	133062	Captan
(27)	63252	Carbaryl
(28)	75150	Carbon disulfide
(29)	56235	Carbon tetrachloride
(30)	463581	Carbonyl sulfide
(31)	120809	Catechol
(32)	133904	Chloramben
(33)	57749	Chlordane
(34)	7782505	Chlorine
(35)	79118	Chloroacetic acid
(36)	532274	2-Chloroacetophenone
(37)	108907	Chlorobenzene
(38)	510156	Chlorobenzilate
(39)	67663	Chloroform
(40)	107302	Chloromethyl methyl ether
(41)	126998	Chloroprene
(42)	1319773	Cresols/Cresylic acid (isomers and mixture)
(43)	95487	o-Cresol
(44)	108394	m-Cresol
(45)	106445	p-Cresol
(46)	98828	Cumene
(47)	94757	2,4-D, salts and esters
(48)	3547044	DDE
(49)	334883	Diazomethane
(50)	132649	Dibenzofurans
(51)	96128	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloro- propane
(52)	84742	Dibutylphthalate
(53)	106467	1,4-Dichlorobenzene(p)
(54)	91941	3,3-Dichlorobenzidene
(55)	111444	Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-chloroethyl)- ether)
(56)	542756	1,3-Dichloropropene
(57)	62737	Dichlorvos
(58)	111422	Diethanolamine
(59)	121697	N,N-Diethyl aniline (N,N-Dimethylaniline)

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(60)	64675	Diethyl sulfate
(61)	119904	3,3-Dimethoxybenzidine
(62)	60117	Dimethyl aminoazobenzene
(63)	119937	3,3-Dimethyl benzidine
(64)	79447	Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride
(65)	68122	Dimethyl formamide
(66)	57147	1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine
(67)	131113	Dimethyl phthalate
(68)	77781	Dimethyl sulfate
(69)	534521	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, and salts
(70)	51285	2,4-Dinitrophenol
(71)	121142	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
(72)	123911	1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)
(73)	122667	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
(74)	106898	Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3- epoxypropane)
(75)	106887	1,2-Epoxybutane
(76)	140885	Ethyl acrylate
(77)	100414	Ethyl benzene
(78)	51796	Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)
(79)	75003	Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)
(80)	106934	Ethylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)
(81)	107062	Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)
(82)	107211	Ethylene glycol
(83)	151564	Ethylene imine (Aziridine)
(84)	75218	Ethylene oxide
(85)	96457	Ethylene thiourea
(86)	75343	Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)
(87)	50000	Formaldehyde
(88)	76448	Heptachlor
(89)	11874	Hexachlorobenzene
(90)	87683	Hexachlorobutadiene
(91)	77474	Hexachlorocyclo- pentadiene
(92)	67721	Hexachloroethane

(93)	82206	Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate
(94)	680319	Hexamethylphosphoramide
(95)	110543	Hexane
(96)	302012	Hydrazine
(97)	7647010	Hydrochloric acid
(98)	7664393	Hydrogen fluoride (Hydrofluoric acid)
(99)	123319	Hydroquinone
(100)	78591	Isophorone
(101)	58899	Lindane (all isomers)
(102)	108316	Maleic anhydride
(103)	67561	Methanol
(104)	72435	Methoxychlor
(105)	74839	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)
(106)	74873	Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)
(107)	71556	Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-Trichloroethane)
(108)	78933	Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)
(109)	60344	Methyl hydrazine
(110)	74884	Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)
(111)	108101	Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)
(112)	624839	Methyl isocyanate
(113)	80626	Methyl methacrylate
(114)	1634044	Methyl tert butyl ether
(115)	101144	4,4-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)
(116)	75092	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)
(117)	101688	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI)
(118)	101779	4,4-Methylenedianiline
(119)	91203	Naphthalene
(120)	98953	Nitrobenzene
(121)	92933	4-Nitrobiphenyl
(122)	100027	4-Nitrophenol
(123)	79469	2-Nitropropane
(124)	684935	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
(125)	62759	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
(126)	59892	N-Nitrosomorpholine
(127)	56382	Parathion

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(128)	82688	Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintobenzene)
(129)	87865	Pentachlorophenol
(130)	108952	Phenol
(131)	106503	p-Phenylenediamine
(132)	75445	Phosgene
(133)	7803512	Phosphine
(134)	7723140	Phosphorus
(135)	85449	Phthalic anhydride
(136)	1336363	Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors)
(137)	1120714	1,3-Propane sultone
(138)	57578	beta-Propiolactone
(139)	123386	Propionaldehyde
(140)	114261	Propoxur (Baygon)
(141)	78875	Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)
(142)	75569	Propylene oxide
(143)	75558	1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)
(144)	91225	Quinoline
(145)	106514	Quinone
(146)	100425	Styrene
(147)	96093	Styrene oxide
(148)	1746016	2,3,7,8-Tetrachloro- dibenzo-p-dioxin
(149)	79345	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro- ethane
(150)	127184	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)
(151)	7550450	Titanium tetrachloride
(152)	108883	Toluene
(153)	95807	2,4-Toluene diamine
(154)	584849	2,4-Toluene diisocyanate
(155)	95534	o-Toluidine
(156)	8001352	Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene)
(157)	120821	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
(158)	79005	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
(159)	79016	Trichloroethylene
(160)	95954	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
(161)	88062	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
(162)	121448	Triethylamine
(163)	1582098	Trifluralin
(164)	540841	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane
(165)	108054	Vinyl acetate

(166)	593602	Vinyl bromide
(167)	75014	Vinyl
(168)	75354	Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)
(169)	1330207	Xylenes (isomers and mixture)
(170)	95476	o-Xylenes
(171)	108383	m-Xylenes
(172)	106423	p-Xylenes
(173)	0	Antimony Compounds
(174)	0	Arsenic Compounds (inorganic including arsine)
(175)	0	Beryllium Compounds
(176)	0	Cadmium Compounds
(177)	0	Chromium Compounds
(178)	0	Cobalt Compounds
(179)	0	Coke Oven Emissions
(180)	0	Cyanide Compounds ¹
(181)	0	Glycol ethers ²
(182)	0	Lead Compounds
(183)	0	Manganese Compounds
(184)	0	Mercury Compounds
(185)	0	Fine mineral fibers ³
(186)	0	Nickel Compounds
(187)	0	Polycyclic Organic Matter ⁴
(188)	0	Radionuclides (including radon) ⁵
(189)	0	Selenium Compounds

NOTE: For all listings above which contain the word "compounds" and for glycol ethers, the following applies: Unless otherwise specified, these listings are defined as including any unique chemical substance that contains the named chemical (i.e., antimony, arsenic, etc.) as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

¹ X'CN where X = H' or any other group where a formal dissociation may occur. For example, KCN or Ca(CN)₂.

² Includes mono- and di- ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethylene glycol R-(OCH₂CH₂)_n-OR' where:

n = 1, 2, or 3

R = alkyl or aryl groups

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R' = R, H, or groups which, when removed, yield glycol ethers with the structure: R-(OCH₂CH)_n-OH. Polymers are excluded from the glycol category.

³ Includes mineral fiber emissions from facilities manufacturing or processing glass, rock, or slag fibers (or other mineral derived fibers) of average diameter one micrometer or less.

⁴ Includes organic compounds with more than one benzene ring, and which have a boiling point greater than or equal to 100°C.

⁵ A type of atom which spontaneously undergoes radioactive decay. [Eff 11/26/93; comp

OCT 26 1998] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7412, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7412, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-173 Applicability. The provisions of this subchapter are applicable to any stationary source which emits or has the potential to emit any hazardous air pollutant. [Eff 11/26/93; comp

OCT 26 1998] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7412, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7412, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-174 Maximum achievable control technology standards. (a) Upon program approval, and except as provided in subsections (b) and (d), no person shall begin construction, reconstruction, or modification of any major source of hazardous air pollutants unless the director determines that the MACT emission limitation as promulgated by the Administrator pursuant to Section 112(d) of the Act, or equivalent MACT, for new or existing major sources of hazardous air pollutants will be met.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), and upon promulgation of any standard or other requirement pursuant to Section 112(g) of the Act which establishes provisions for hazardous air pollutant emission offsets, the director may exempt a modification of an existing major source of hazardous air pollutants from the MACT requirements of this section, if the owner or operator demonstrates to the

satisfaction of the director that the increase in emissions of any hazardous air pollutant from the modification will be offset by an equal or greater decrease in the emissions of another hazardous air pollutant or pollutants from the source which are deemed more hazardous.

(c) The construction, reconstruction, or modification of any major source of hazardous air pollutants is subject to the application and permitting requirements specified in subchapter 5.

(d) The modification, construction, or reconstruction of any electric utility steam generating units are exempt from the requirements of this section.

(e) The MACT emission limitation and the equivalent MACT emission limitation specified in this section shall be considered an applicable requirement pursuant to subchapter 5.

(f) Notwithstanding subsection (a), and upon program approval, promulgation of any standard or other requirement pursuant to Section 112(d) or (h) of the Act and establishment of a compliance schedule for existing sources by the Administrator pursuant to Section 112(i)(3) of the Act, the owner or operator of an existing source shall comply with the standard or other requirement in accordance with the compliance schedule. Upon written request from the owner or operator of an existing source, the director may issue a covered source permit in accordance with subchapter 5 that grants an extension allowing the owner or operator up to one additional year to comply with any standard or other requirement promulgated pursuant to Section 112(d) or (h), if such additional period is necessary for the installation of controls. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7412, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7412, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-175 Equivalent maximum achievable control technology limitation. Upon program approval, if the Administrator fails to promulgate a standard for a category or subcategory of hazardous air pollutants by the date established pursuant to Section 112(e) of the Act:

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- (1) The owner or operator of any major source in such category or subcategory shall submit a complete application for an initial covered source permit or significant modification permit in accordance with subchapter 5 within eighteen months after the date established for such category or subcategory pursuant to Section 112(e) of the Act;
- (2) The director shall determine, on a case-by-case basis, an equivalent MACT emission limitation in accordance with the provisions of section 11-60.1-176; and
- (3) The equivalent MACT emission limitation specified in paragraph (2) and any other requirements to insure the enforceability of the equivalent MACT emission limitation shall be considered an applicable requirement pursuant to subchapter 5. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7412, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7412, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-176 Equivalent maximum achievable control technology limitation determination. (a) An equivalent MACT emission limitation, as required by this subchapter, shall be applicable to new or existing major sources or area sources of hazardous air pollutants in a category or subcategory and shall require the maximum degree of reduction in emissions of the hazardous air pollutants (including a prohibition on such emissions, where achievable) that the director, taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction and any non-air quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines is achievable through application of measures, processes, methods, systems, or techniques including measures which:

- (1) Reduce the volume of, or eliminate emissions of, such pollutants through process changes, substitution of materials, or other modifications;
- (2) Enclose systems or processes to eliminate emissions;

- (3) Collect, capture, or treat such pollutants when released from a process, stack, storage, or fugitive emissions point;
- (4) Are design, equipment, work practice, or operational standards (including requirements for operator training or certification); or
- (5) Are a combination of the above.

None of the measures described in paragraphs (1) through (4), consistent with the provisions of Section 114(c) of the Act, shall in any way compromise any United States patent or United States trademark right, or any confidential business information, or any trade secret or any other intellectual property right.

(b) The maximum degree of reduction in emissions that is deemed achievable for new major sources of hazardous air pollutants in a category or subcategory shall not be less stringent than the emission control that is achieved in practice by the best controlled similar source, as determined by the director.

(c) The maximum degree of reduction in emissions that is deemed achievable for existing major sources of hazardous air pollutants in a category or subcategory may be less stringent than standards for new major sources of hazardous air pollutants in the same category or subcategory but shall not be less stringent, and may be more stringent than:

- (1) The average emission limitation achieved by the best performing twelve per cent of the existing sources (for which the director has or could reasonably obtain emissions information), excluding those sources that have, within eighteen months before the emission standard is proposed or within thirty months before such standard is promulgated pursuant to Section 112(d) of the Act, whichever is later, first achieved a level of emission rate or emission reduction which complies, or would comply if the source is not subject to such standard, with the lowest achievable emission rate (as defined by Section 171 of the Act) applicable to the source category and prevailing at the time, in the category or subcategory for categories and subcategories with thirty or more sources; or

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- (2) The average emission limitation achieved by the best performing five sources (for which the director has or could reasonably obtain emissions information) in the category or subcategory for categories or subcategories with fewer than thirty sources.

(d) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (b), and (c), if it is not feasible in the judgment of the director to prescribe or enforce an emission limitation for the control of hazardous air pollutant or pollutants, the director may, in lieu thereof, consider a design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination thereof, consistent with this section.

(e) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (b), and (c), for categories or subcategories of area sources, if it is not feasible in the judgment of the director to apply an equivalent MACT emission limitation, the director may consider the use of generally available control technology or management practices by such sources to reduce emissions of hazardous air pollutants. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**]
(Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7412, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7412, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-177 Early reduction. (a) Upon program approval and notwithstanding sections 11-60.1-174 and 11-60.1-175, the director may allow an existing source, for which the owner or operator demonstrates that the source has achieved a reduction pursuant to 40 CFR, Part 63, Subpart D, to meet an alternative emission limitation reflecting that reduction in lieu of an emission limitation promulgated pursuant to Section 112(d) of the Act.

(b) The alternative emission limitation specified in subsection (a) shall be considered an applicable requirement pursuant to subchapter 5. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7412, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Parts 63 and 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7412, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Parts 63 and 70)

§11-60.1-178 Accidental releases. The owner or operator of a stationary regulated substance source shall comply with any standard or other requirement concerning accidental releases, including the preparation, submittal, and implementation of a risk management plan pursuant to Section 112(r) of the Act. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7412, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7412, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-179 Ambient air concentrations of hazardous air pollutants. (a) No person shall emit or cause to emit from any stationary source, hazardous air pollutants listed in section 11-60.1-172 in such quantities that results in, or contributes to, an ambient air concentration which endangers human health.

(b) The director shall not approve any application for a permit required by this chapter, for a new major source of hazardous air pollutants, or for the modification or reconstruction of any major source of hazardous air pollutants, or for any stationary source that the director has reason to believe that the emissions of hazardous air pollutants from the source may result in an unacceptable ambient air concentration, unless the owner or operator of the source, and except as provided in subsection (d), complies with one or more of the following:

- (1) Demonstrate that the emissions of hazardous air pollutants from the source will not result in, or contribute to, any significant ambient air concentrations as defined in subsection (c); or
- (2) Demonstrate that the applicable significant ambient air concentration in subsection (c) is inappropriate for the hazardous air pollutant in question and that the emissions of hazardous air pollutants from the source will not result in, or contribute to, any ambient air concentration which endangers human health. The demonstration shall include documented studies or information by recognized authorities on the specific health effects of such hazardous air pollutants and a detailed analysis,

including a risk assessment, that demonstrates that the emissions from the sources will not endanger human health.

(c) For purposes of this subchapter, "significant ambient air concentration of any hazardous air pollutant" shall be defined as follows:

- (1) For any non-carcinogenic hazardous air pollutant with a TLV-TWA, and except as provided in subsection (e), any eight-hour average ambient air concentration in excess of 1/100 of the TLV-TWA, and any annual average ambient air concentration in excess of 1/420 of the TLV-TWA;
- (2) For any non-carcinogenic hazardous air pollutant not having a TLV-TWA, any ambient air concentration greater than the concentration which the director determines to cause, to have the potential to cause, or to contribute to, the unreasonable endangerment of human health. The determination shall be made on a case-by-case basis, consider documented studies or information by recognized authorities on the specific health effects of such hazardous air pollutants, and include a reasonable margin of safety for the protection of the general public; or
- (3) For any carcinogenic hazardous air pollutant, any ambient air concentration that may result in an excess individual lifetime cancer risk of more than ten in one million assuming continuous exposure for seventy years. The ambient air concentration of a carcinogenic hazardous air pollutant shall be determined by performing a risk assessment based on procedures consistent with EPA's risk assessment guidelines or other alternative risk assessment procedures approved by the director.

(d) The emission of any hazardous air pollutants from a stationary source shall be exempt from the provisions of subsection (b) if:

- (1) The total allowable emissions of the hazardous air pollutant from the stationary source are below 0.1 pounds per hour; and

- (2) The significant ambient air concentration for the hazardous air pollutant as determined in accordance with subsection (c) is greater than two hundred $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for all applicable averaging periods.

(e) Notwithstanding subsection (c)(1), the director may at any time establish a lower concentration than the significant ambient air concentration specified in subsection (c)(1) if the director determines that such lower concentration is required for the protection of the public health or welfare. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**]
(Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7412, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 70) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7412, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 70)

§11-60.1-180 National emission standards for hazardous air pollutants. Each owner or operator of a stationary source shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 61, entitled National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, including the following subparts:

- (1) Subpart A, General Provisions;
- (2) Subpart E, National Emission Standard for Mercury;
- (3) Subpart J, National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources) of Benzene;
- (4) Subpart V, National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources);
- (5) Subpart BB, National Emission Standard for Benzene Emissions from Benzene Transfer Operations; and
- (6) Subpart FF, National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations. [Eff 11/26/93; comp **OCT 26 1998**] (Auth: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7412, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 61) (Imp: HRS §§342B-3, 342B-12; 42 U.S.C. §§7407, 7416; 40 C.F.R. Part 61)

Amendments to and compilation of chapter 60.1,
title 11, Hawaii Administrative Rules, on the Summary
Page dated **September 24, 1998** were adopted on
SEP 24 1998 following a public hearing held on
September 17, 1998, after public notice was given in
the Honolulu Advertiser, Honolulu Star-Bulletin, The
Garden Island News, The Maui News, The Hawaii Tribune
Herald, and The West Hawaii Today on August 17, 1998.

They shall take effect ten days after filing with
the Office of the Lieutenant Governor.

LAWRENCE MIIKE
Director of Health

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
Governor
State of Hawaii

Dated: _____

Filed

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Deputy Attorney General